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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

THE NEWS.

A bombshell fell among the grain speculators yesterday evening, and there was a general scatter, during which wheat fell 11a12c per bushel, corn 6c per bushel, and oats 3c per bushel. The decline in gold had warned grain buyers to "stand from under," and they did, as effectually as they could. But, although the grain men lost heavily, and wore anxious countenances, to their credit be it recorded, that the news of the fall in gold was received with general satisfaction. The prosperity of the country accruing from a more healthy condition of the money market was sufficient to atone for the losses they had sustained in grain by the decline in gold. It will be a lesson to some who have within the past week or two gone madly into speculations despite all warning. The hospital for lame ducks will be suddenly filled if present tokens hold, and who hopes they will not?

It is highly satisfactory to be able to "*see through a thing.*" It is not so pleasant to do it under certain circumstances, as for instance those of the speculators, caught out in the present market flurry, who see through where the bottom has fallen out. Their eyes will light on certain other things called prospective profits that went through the same opening with their vision. It is evident that a powerful ring of operators have been getting up a pressure against Mr. Chase. Their combination has been close and strong enough to steadily carry gold up higher and higher, and prices of all articles have scrambled alarmingly after. We doubt if the immediate actors in the scheme have gone very largely into whisky and wheat and provisions, and other excited and excitable commodities. If they touched gold it was only to carry it higher. If they entered the markets at all, it was as a turkey travels on hot bricks, getting off as soon as possible. The purpose was to create a pressure on the late head of the Treasury Department, to set all the alarm bells in the country tolling, and to get out all the parish engines to put out inflammatory Prices Current. It has answered its purpose, and the crisis has come. Now mark, the pressure is removed, and down comes gold. It was all fictitious, treacherous, and engineered with an end in view. Alas for the unwary, and there are not a few, caught out in this sudden change of weather. We in Chicago are used to meteorological changes that in five minutes fill a man with chill disgust at a linen suit, and send citizens so overtaken to their winter wardrobes in a hurry. More sudden and less remediable are the market vicissitudes, amounting to a squall already begun. Hundreds of men will see to-day how they might have been wiser, who have paid a heavy fee for their lesson.

We publish elsewhere a highly interesting summary of New Orleans news, by an arrival at New York. The sick and wounded soldiers are being sent North. We give lists of Northwestern troops reported among the paroled and wounded. The pen with which the ordinance abolishing slavery in Louisiana was signed has been presented to General Banks. The rebel authorities have granted Gen. Dick Taylor a trial on the charges of disobedience preferred against him by Kirby Smith.

It is very generally known that the soldiers who composed the late unfortunate expedition under Banks have sailed from New Orleans for some destination—where is the question. One opinion is that they have gone to reinforce Gen. Grant. Sixteen thousand had left New Orleans prior to the 19th ult., and eight thousand more up to the date of latest advices. Some think that all or a part at least of these troops have gone to attack Mobile. Gen. Canby visited Admiral Farragut, the hero of the capture of New Orleans, on board the flag-ship, off Mobile, quite recently. It is known that all the garrison, except a couple of brigades, have left Mobile and joined Johnston's army in front of Sherman. The sudden landing of 25,000 veterans under Canby, at Mobile, would cause the instant return of more than one division of Johnston's army for its defense. But if the Potomac army be their destination, such a reinforcement will enable Grant to press Lee to extremity. One thing is certain: these fine seasoned troops will not be kept idle very long.

On our lines of railway between our army and Chattanooga guerillas have become somewhat troublesome, in the way of placing torpedoes on the track. General Sherman was determined to put an end to this cowardly mode of assisting the rebels, and accordingly arrested a number of prominent secession sympathizers along the route, whom he placed in an old box car and daily run them over those portions of the road where torpedoes are supposed to have been placed. The rapscallions do not enjoy the boon of free railway transit, but the medicine administered has cured guerillaism effectually. The rebel boys do not care to blow up their own "pops" and "old governors."

A deferred dispatch, elsewhere published, conveys the appalling intelligence that, on Thursday, a special train of Norwegian emigrants, on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, consisting of several cars densely filled, while attempting to cross the St. Hilaire at Beloit bridge, were precipitated down one hundred and fifty-eight feet into the river, which, at that place, is over ten feet deep. Hundreds were killed. The meagre accounts received did not state how the accident occurred—whether by the breaking down of the bridge, or by the draw being left open. Sixty-nine dead bodies, at last accounts, had been recovered from the water. Many of these, as appeared by their bruises, had been instantaneously killed, and many had been drowned in the sinking cars. The emigrants were bound for Chicago, and thence to the Northwestern States. The place where the accident occurred is about eighteen miles this side of Montreal.

The meteorological incidents of the country this year have been very unequally distributed. During the last few weeks, a great, if not the greatest, impediment to the advance of General Sherman's army in Georgia has been the miry condition of the roads and flooded streams, resulting from the succession of heavy rains, "never ending, but still beginning," which have deluged that section of the country. On the other hand, from Massachusetts to Missouri, westward, and from Canada down into North Carolina, southward, an unusually hot and sweltering, cool, breezy and dry season has prevailed for several weeks, so that our farmers and gardeners begin to complain of the drought. While General Sherman's soldiers, in Georgia, drenched to the bones, have been floundering in mud and water, General Grant's army in Virginia has been, and still continues to be, enveloped and nearly suffocated and buried in dust. Surely this state of things cannot last much longer.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The resignation of Secretary Chase is final, and Senator Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. He is a man of undoubted financial ability, and of unsurpassed personal integrity. He is the present Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which post he has held since the war began. He is perfectly familiar with the whole subject and its multitudinous details. What policy Mr. Fessenden will pursue now that the responsibility of the Treasury Department devolves upon him, remains to be shown; but his views as heretofore expressed on the floor of the Senate, have not been in harmony with the financial ideas of Secretary Chase. He has not urged or favored so high a war tax, nor has he endorsed Secretary Chase's proposition to retire from circulation by taxation the emissions of the [illegible] banks; but on the contrary he has [illegible] such taxation. He has differed [illegible] Mr. Chase in relation to raising [illegible] by loans. Mr. Chase has insisted that [illegible] should not be sold for less than [illegible] Fessenden's idea is that they ought [illegible] for whatever they may fetch, be [illegible] or less. In this respect his [illegible] with hearty backing from all the [illegible] in New York and out [illegible] at every step the [illegible] stocks of whisky on [illegible] bills to that effect as [illegible] the House. On this [illegible] with the late [illegible] to carry [illegible] Mr. Chase,

there was no course left for him to pursue, but to resign. And the financial measures adopted, being in the main in accordance with Mr. Fessenden's notions, and largely shaped by him, it was peculiarly fit and proper for the President to offer him the portfolio of the Treasury. It may be that capitalists will accord to him more of their confidence and support than was received by Mr. Chase, and that the change may be for the better. We can only hope for the best, and never despair of the Republic.

Telegraphic Riddles.

The electric fluid of a higher origin than mundane batteries, took charge of the wires last night, playing very sad freaks with, and causing sad gaps in our news. The following fragmentary dispatch, published precisely as received, will afford food for speculative contemplation for our readers. We should like to see who of them will be daring enough to call in question these statements. Our readers must judge for themselves whether it is "safe to buy whisky" on these particular dispatches:

* * * * have been caused by the sudden enlargement or contraction of the volume of the circulating medium. The * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * will now be more stable * * * has had a gratifying effect on Government securities.

GEN. HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

Full Particulars of the Movement to Lynchburg.

THE CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON—DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD AT LIBERTY.

Two Days' Fighting at Lynchburg—Artillery Lost at Salem—Safe Arrival at Gauley.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

GAULEY, WEST VIRGINIA, June 28th, 1864.

The expedition is over—our work is done—and for the present the command is resting on its arms and trophies.

As I learn that none of my letters or dispatches since that of June 8th has as yet reached you, I will commence with that date, and give as concise a history as possible of our three weeks operations.

On Friday morning, June 11th, the consolidated commands of Crook and Sullivan—the latter having the old Sigel division—all under Hunter's control—marched out with flying colors and hopeful spirits from Staunton on the road through Middlebrook to Lexington. Three miles from town the rebels were posted behind rail breastworks, apparently intending to make a serious opposition to our progress. As it was, however, our steady advance rapidly dislodged them, and we drove them before us, scarcely allowing them to halt to fire upon us. Seventeen miles from Staunton they managed to kill two and wound two of our men, when a strong force of cavalry was sent forward to charge and route them, which done, they troubled us no more that day. The force in front of us was ascertained to be merely McCausland's brigade, whose only object seemed to be to delay our advance as much as possible. On the morning of the 11th, General McCrook's division being in the advance, approached Lexington about eleven o'clock, and a heavy clouds of smoke rising in front of us, revealed the destruction of the bridge leading over the James into the town. On the high banks opposite, with glasses, we could easily perceive rebel sharpshooters. The only ford is about a mile above the site of the bridge, and to this ford the 2d Brigade is sent, while the 36th Ohio is placed on the main road to occupy the rebels there. As the 36th drew near the banks, a rebel shell was sent so exactly in range of their position as to wound six and kill one. Captain McMullen was ordered up with one section of artillery, and proceeded at once most effectually to silence the rebels. Some of them were on top of the Virginia Military Institute, but a few shells quickly drove them from their high position, and about two o'clock, they, fearing of the 2d Brigade's having crossed the ford, rapidly skedaddled, leaving the town to our quiet occupation.

Sunday, the institute buildings and Governor Letcher's house were burned, ten minutes' time being given to remove any property from the latter. In the afternoon a contraband brought in word that seven canal boats were hidden nine miles off, deeply laden with stores, etc. To secure these, Capt. Blazer with his scouts was sent out, and, skirmishing the whole route, he found the boats as reported. Burning five of them, he dismounted his men and hauled the remaining two to Lexington. In them were six cannons—two six-pounders, one twelve-pounder and three mountain howitzers—nine thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, a ton and a half of powder, and commissary stores in great variety and abundance. Gen. Duffie rejoined us here, having marched through Waynesboro' on to the Charlottesville & Lynchburg Railroad, tearing up a small portion of the latter and capturing a good part of Jackson's wagon trains.

Tuesday evening we camped at Buchanan. Averill coming in before us captured the Confederate Navy records of '61 and '62, together with twelve more canal boats heavily laden with provisions.

On the 15th, while we were halting at the base of the Peaks of Otter, information was received that Breckinridge with 10,000 men was at Balcony Falls, intending to attack us on our flanks. In a good position for defense, Gen. Crook awaited Gen. Hunter's and the other division. The whole command then being assembled, and no foe appearing, we once more marched forward, stopping for the night at Taney Farm, almost at the base of the Peaks of Otter.

Thursday noon we entered Liberty, with bands playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c. Halting, the whole command proceeded to tear up and demolish the railroad, including a bridge 700 feet long. For seven miles the work is maintained, and night closed in upon a scene of smouldering timbers, ties, and hopelessly bent and twisted rails.

In Liberty were five or six rebel hospitals, in which were a large number of sick and wounded from Lee's army. We learn here that the rebels are rapidly moving all their stores from Lynchburg to Danville, anticipating the at least possible capture of the former place.

Early on the morning of the 17th, having heard from Averill that the enemy were drawn up in good number in front of him at New London, we marched. Crook's division in advance, by a road not laid down on maps, along the north of the railroad, crossing at James Church. This movement tending to bring us in the rebel rear, caused them to retire toward Lynchburg. Cutting across the country we endeavored to intercept their retreat, but arrived just too late on the main road. Stopping here for dinner we were within about seven miles of the city on the road to New London. The pickets of the two parties were so close that various uncomplimentary remarks were passed quite freely from one to the other. At 4 o'clock, with the 91st Ohio, 2d brigade of Crook's division in advance, we moved out on the road, and in about two miles the rapid firing in front told us that we were near the enemy's first position. They opened on us with a vigorous cannonade, having evidently obtained the range of all prominent points in our lines by previous practice. The 3d brigade being placed on the left of the road, the 2d on the right, the order to charge was given. The main opposition was found on our right, the 91st and 12th Ohio suffering most severely. The 3d brigade having little but skirmishing, as it was on the 1st charge, the rebels were driven back fully two miles to their line of breastworks, the 91st Ohio gallantly capturing and bringing off the field a rifled gun made in Liverpool—a Blakely's patent. I heard also that three other guns were captured in this charge, or rather series of charges, but have only been able to verify hearing by sight in the case of this one. During this attack both sides maintained a furious fire of shell, grape and cannister, the rebel gunners evidently being skillful hands in the management of their pieces. Our loss was rather large here, especially in the 91st and 12th, Colonel Turley of the former having his right thigh fractured.

By the time our men were safely posted, and rested from their arduous three hours' work, the moon had long been shining and the thick darkness of the woods in our front and the unknown character of the ground, forbade any further operations for the night. By this time the three brigades of Crook's division being encamped in line of battle, in the advance, were relieved by the first division, and the men camped and passed the night quietly enough, save occasional shots, as some incautious man of either party exposed himself too openly.

Although but two regiments of our command, the 12th and 91st Ohio, had been engaged to any great extent, the fighting this first day was remarkable, both for the rapidity of firing and the steady perseverance of our men. It was confidently believed that had we arrived but a few hours earlier we would have driven the enemy through Lynchburg that night. As it was we were compelled to halt, and during the whole night the locomotive whistle told us of the rapid arrival of heavy reinforcements that were greeted with continual cheers of welcome by the foe in our front. Saturday morning came bright and clear, and after an early breakfast I rode out to a temporary hospital on the roadside, expecting every minute to hear a renewal of the battle. While talking to the wounded, the battery right in front of the hospital sent a few shell over into the rebel line, that were immediately replied to, their shell going over and around the building, though none struck it. Save this no firing of any consequence happened during the entire morning—the time being occupied in changing the position of our various brigades so as best to use them against the enemy's rapidly extending line. [illegible] this time a sharp skirmishing [illegible] up to our immediate front and center, [illegible] a booming report, followed by the [illegible], told of the rapid flight of shot

or shell. The 1st Division occupied the advance line, while General Crook's division was sent off to the right, but returned almost immediately. As the General's practiced eye saw that the enemy were massing for an attack on our center, he advised the commanding General of the fact, and recalled his division. It arrived not a minute too soon. Having seen the weakening of our center, and not knowing of the return of the Kanawha division, the rebels came on in perfect confidence of victory. There they come—old veterans of the famous Ewell corps, practiced in the hundred battles of the Potomac army—rank after rank. Will our men resist and repel this almost irresistible torrent of steel, lead and iron rushing on to overwhelm them? We wait but a few minutes. Grape, canister, shell, are hurled on them from our batteries, while regiment after regiment pours in its effective fire at short range. They waver—halt—turn—when, with a cheer, our men are up and after them, driving them clear into and beyond their breastworks. These being completely commanded by works in the rear, our men reluctantly retired, bringing with them numerous guns, dropped by the rebels in their hurried flight. In this charge, the 5th Virginia infantry by some misunderstanding got into the front ranks, although they with the whole 2d division were only used as reserves. As it was, they rushed on with the advance occupying the left, and suffered severely, losing about thirty men.

With this charge, repulse and charge ended the second day's work before Lynchburg. We had tested the enemy's position and numbers, and found both too great for our army, with limited rations, to overcome. Before us was a strongly fortified town, that if taken by us at all, could only be taken by surprise. In it were troops far surpassing ours in numbers and freshness, fighting behind breastworks.

So quietly on the night of the 18th the wagon and ambulance trains were started; in the afternoon and about 9 o'clock the troops were withdrawn, and our journey home was commenced. Gen. Crook's division bringing up and guarding the rear.

COL. POWELL'S EXPEDITION.

On Saturday evening Col. Powell, 2d Virginia cavalry, with the 1st and 2d Virginia cavalry regiments and two guns, marched around by the right to cut the railroad east of Lynchburg, and surprise a fort about two miles from the city. By some oversight, the guide missed the road and led them ten miles out of the way to Campbell Court House. After a slight skirmish, in which they killed two and captured six, a messenger arrived from Averill, informing the Colonel of our withdrawal, and he was compelled to rejoin the main column without doing much injury to the railroad.

HOMEWARD MARCH.

Flying rumors, and false rumors, too, passed from one end of our column to the other, as to the number and designs of the enemy following in our rear. The event proved their only object to be to harrass, as much as 1,500 men could, our army, and pick up stragglers. Early's division could not be spared from Richmond longer than absolutely necessary for Lynchburg's safety, so McCausland followed us with his brigade. It was galling to our brave soldiers to retire thus in the guise of retreat before the men they had so often overcome and routed. To give them a battle, if they really wished it, at Buford's Gap, Gen. Crook drew up his division in line and awaited their onset. The men were fairly longing for one more chance to punish the wolves hovering in our rear, but they came not, and after waiting a couple of hours, once more we marched on, and once more they followed. All night of the 20th we marched along the line of the railroad, and every bridge or culvert that was burnable was burnt, so that through the whole country for miles shone the light of these traces of our devastating march.

A DISGRACEFUL LOSS.

As the command was at breakfast on the morning of the 21st, in and around Salem, the rebels made a fierce attack on the rear, with both musketry and shells. A brigade being sent back to assist in covering the retreat into the valley at the foot of the Catawba Mountain, the trains were hurried on. For a few moments it was very difficult to decide whether we were not going to have a regular stampede, such a panic seemed to possess the inevitable teamsters. The trains passed on in safety, and were followed by Carlin's and Stone's batteries, that by some strange neglect, were left unguarded by any except the artillerists, they having neither revolvers nor sabres. Passing into a defile, a party of one hundred and fifty to two hundred rebels rushed down on them, drove them off, and proceeded leisurely to chop up the spokes of the wheels and cut the traces, and lead off the horses, and all too without firing a single shot. So quietly was it all done, that your correspondent and a friend, quietly resting in a wood near by, heard or knew nothing of it, until a score or two of frightened artillerists rushed up to tell of their loss. The remaining command coming up were astonished to find the ruins of two splendid batteries standing in the road a desolate monument to somebody's inefficiency and *guilt*. An effort was made to haul off the pieces in wagons but it was found possible to carry but four; the remaining six spiked, and with trunnions knocked off, were hidden. The ten carriages and ten caissons were then, by some brilliant orders, fired and left to burn by the roadside, over which almost our whole column has still to pass. The result may easily be imagined, and the folly and stupidity of the morning's work culminated in the killing of six men and wounding ten of the 2nd Virginia cavalry. Our loss, then, by this sole disaster of our retreat, is six cannon, ten carriages, ten caissons, one hundred and twenty horses, six men killed and ten wounded.

It is entirely owing to the policy maintained in the 1st division of carrying the batteries as trains separated from the column. Unarmed as the men are, we can readily perceive what an easy matter it would be for any enterprising rebel with a small command to dash in and destroy and capture, as was done Tuesday morning. Attempts had been made to induce General Crook to place his batteries in the same position in our columns, but he steadily refused, and the good results of his persistence became evident on Tuesday when a similar attack was made upon Capt. McMullen's battery, when the rebels were driven off, with a number killed and wounded.

On the evening of the 21st, Gen. Crook, growing tired of the incessant skirmishing in our rear, determined to give the rebels a lesson, and, concealing the 33d regiment on each side of the road, marched on. The over-confident bushwhackers—for such alone they are—followed, and, as usual, fired on our rear. A return fire from the infantry from the roadside greeted them, and killed fifteen and wounded several. Since then they have been very cautious of any too near approach to our columns.

At Salem we turned north on the road over Catawba Mountain to Newcastle, and on the night of the 23d we camped at Sweet Springs, in whose beautiful grounds of old the chivalry were wont to assemble and disport themselves. Passing the night of the 24th at White Sulphur, we reached Meadow Bluffs on the 25th, without incident, save the great need of rations that began to be felt so pressingly in the ranks. On the 26th and 27th the march continued; on the latter day the command meeting wagons with abundant rations. Once more rest and quiet await us, and in a short time the army will be ready for another expedition, with, let us hope, better auspices. C.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS SUMMARY.

Arrival of Our Paroled Wounded from Sabine Cross Roads—Northwestern Officers and Troops.

[From the New York Herald of Thursday.]

The steamship Cahawba, Captain Johnston, from New Orleans, 21st inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. We are indebted to the purser for the delivery of dispatches and papers.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, June 21.]

On Saturday last, about three hundred and fifty of the wounded from the battle of the Sabine Cross Roads, arrived in this city, under charge of Drs. Sadler and Williams—these were the survivors of those left on the field after the fight—these medical officers remaining at the field hospitals with their men, a most commendable and praiseworthy act, especially as they had ample opportunity to escape. They sent their horses to the rear with wounded soldiers. Out of five hundred left on the field, one hundred and sixty died; this was owing to the fact that all the slightly wounded escaped.

I give you the names of the officers in the party just arrived, as a number of them have been reported missing or killed.

OFFICERS CAPTURED AT SABINE CROSS ROADS.

Col. Frank Emerson, 67th Indiana, flesh wound, leg.

Col. John Cornell, 28th Iowa, left arm amputated.

Lieut. Col. Lindsay, 48th Ohio, flesh wound in arm.

Major John B. Reid, 130th Illinois, left shoulder and lung.

Capt. Bacon, 19th New York Cavalry, contusion of leg.

Lieut. Warren K. Snow, 2d Mass. battery, shot through lung, reported killed; rapidly recovering; going North.

Lieut. Fielding D. Phillips, 130th Illinois, knee.

Lieut. H. S. Poulter, 19th Kentucky, flesh and thigh.

Lieut. S. Pinkston, 19th Kentucky, flesh wound.

Surgeon L. K. Wilcox, 130th Illinois.

Surgeon Wilcox.

Surgeon Weatherwax, 24th Iowa.

Assistant Surgeon Lucas.

Assistant Surgeon McFarland, 56th Ohio.

Assistant Surgeon Fordyce, 162d New York.

Assistant Surgeon Angel, 23d Wisconsin.

Assistant Surgeon Blair, 24th Iowa.

PLEASANT HILL.

[illegible], 165th New York, thigh.

[illegible] and New York, thigh.

[illegible] 165th New York, hip.

[illegible] New York, contusion [illegible]

[illegible] thigh amputated.

[illegible] flesh wound.

Lieut. S. G. Smith, 27th Iowa, chest.

Lieut. John Coates, 15th Maine, leg.

Capt. M. Ackerman, 22d Iowa, knee.

Surgeon C. Winne, 77th Illinois.

Surgeon Sadler, 19th Kentucky.

Surgeon L. A. Armstrong, 165th New York.

Assistant Surgeon G. T. Higgins, 15th Maine.

Assistant Surgeon Crandall, 34th Iowa.

Assistant Surgeon Huston, 24th Iowa.

LIST OF PAROLED WOUNDED.

Capt H F Peebles, C, 22d Iowa, died April 23; Lieut John F Wright, E, 22d Iowa, flesh wound, paroled; Lieut John Devine, F, 22d Iowa, thigh amputated, paroled; Lieut F A Brush, K, 27th Iowa, amputation, died April 19; Capt M Ackerman, A, 22d Iowa, critical, paroled; Lieut S G Smith, B, 27th Iowa, chest, paroled; A J Barkley, D, 22d Iowa, shoulder, paroled; F L Daniels, K, 22d Iowa, leg, paroled; S C Blunk, D, 22d Iowa, amputated arm, paroled; Sergt T S Benson, F, 22d Iowa, paroled; Wm J Quinn, B, 22d Iowa; E Blackman, E 22d Iowa, died June 12; J P Leverish, B, 22d Iowa, shoulder, paroled; Franc Luellon, K, 22d Iowa, died April 21; N B Gleason, G, 22d Iowa, died April 21; O A Wilson, B, 22d Iowa, died April 29; B N Hickman, D, 22d Iowa, thigh, paroled; Sergt N T Goodall, B, 22d Iowa, died May 9; R P Moore, A, 22d Iowa; Sergt J F Woodward, H, 22d Iowa, eye, escaped; S F Palmer, C, 22d Iowa, died May 4; Geo Sweeden, A, 22d Iowa, died April 26; R L Olmstead, E, 22d Iowa, died April 20; J Merrick, D, 22d Iowa, died April 18; Corp J A Rawley, I, 22d Iowa, died April 29; John Talbott, A, 22d Iowa, died April 27; Sergt A J Ripley, A, 22d Iowa, arm broken, paroled; Geo. Demander, H, 22d Iowa, left eye, paroled; M W Smith, H, 22d Iowa, died April 26; Corp G W Folger, G, 22d Iowa, died May 4; Jos Babcock, G, 22d Iowa, died June 5; J P McFarland, G, 22d Iowa, April 18; C K Belanski, B, 22d Iowa, thigh, paroled; D C Harrison, G, 22d Iowa, leg broken, paroled; John Randall, B, 22d Iowa, leg, paroled; Corp Albert Boggs, C, 22d Iowa, Texas; John McMillen, A, 22d Iowa, eye, Texas; G W Williams, B, 22d Iowa, leg, Texas; C B Shaw, C, 22d Iowa, Texas; J N Alderman, B, 22d Iowa, died April 20; Wm Comstock, G, 22d Iowa, thigh, paroled; Amos Ingles, B, 22d Iowa, died April 20; A Sturtz, D, 2d Iowa, died May 23; Sergt R B Wood, D, 22d Iowa, died April 20; J B Hewitt, C, 22d Iowa, died April 15; Sergt C Bennett, C, 22d Iowa, died April 18; Wm Chaplin, F, 22d Iowa, died May 29; John Crozier, B, 22d Iowa, leg, paroled; Fred Sass, D, 27th Iowa, back, paroled; A Fisbery, E, 27th Iowa, arm and leg, paroled; Sergeant Robt Heck, G, 27th Iowa, left eye, paroled; Robin Lewis, F, 27th Iowa, thigh, paroled; Sergt E E Mulick, E, 27th Iowa, hip, paroled; Corp H H Love, D, 27th Iowa, thigh, paroled; J C Pooze, F, 27th Iowa, mouth, paroled; Corp J B Hentz, B, 27th Iowa, arm amputated, paroled; Corp H Johnson, I, 27th Iowa, knee, paroled; Henry Kuhlman, D, 27th Iowa, elbow, paroled; Wm Horn, F, 27th Iowa, thigh, paroled; Sergt W Griswold, B, 27th Iowa, face and shoulder, paroled; Peter Cooper, K, 27th Iowa, thigh, paroled; Oscar Tieman, K, 27th Iowa, shoulder, paroled; M Olmstead, G, 27th Iowa, died May 27; J F Simon, D, 27th Iowa, died May 15; S J Purdy, G, 27th Iowa, died May 11; Frank Beekman, D, 27th Iowa, Texas; Fred Winch, D, 27th Iowa, Texas; J Shymach, D, 27th Iowa, Texas; E E Minkler, F, 27th Iowa, Texas; A. Thornton, A, 27th Iowa, Texas; Wm Heath, G, 14th Iowa, died April 21; Enos Kern, G, 14th Iowa, died May 5; S F Martin, G, 14th Iowa, died April 16; Jacob Naderth, G, 14th Iowa, thigh fractured, paroled; Sergt M L Roberts, C, 14th Iowa, hip, paroled; J H Wilkins, G, 14th Iowa, thigh, paroled; A Nalton, I, 14th Iowa, arm amputated, paroled; J W Detweiler, F, 14th Iowa, thigh, paroled; J B Gorman, A, both thighs, paroled; R Wandyke, D, 14th Iowa, leg, deserted; Elisha Elliott, C, 89th Ind, died May 3; Thos Bayless, C, 89th Ind, died May 5; Sergt E A Hineline, C, 89th Ind, died May 12; Geo Henry, E, 89th Ind, died May 3; Erastus Ross, I, 89th Ind, leg, paroled; John Jones, C, 89th Ind, foot fractured, paroled; L C Barrett, D, 89th Ind, side, paroled; Corp A Atcher, H, leg, paroled; J W Rodgers, G, 89th Indiana, leg, paroled; S P Barton, C, 89th Indiana, side, paroled; G W Woodring, B, 77th Ill, face, paroled; Joseph Yerby, K, 77th Ill, right arm, paroled; H Croft, B, 77th Ill, left shoulder and lung, paroled; F T P Starr, H, 3d Ill cav, leg, died May 9; S C Warren, I, 3d Ill cav, hip, paroled; T Blood, L, 2d Ill cav, abdomen, died April 12; F Gaiger, I, 2d Ill cav, lungs, died April 12; J Zausce, A, 3d La Cav, scalp, paroled; M Helfrich, D, 2d La cav, shoulder, paroled; W Fagan, B, 2d La cav, leg, paroled; J Shelton, H, 6th Md cav, lung, paroled; 1st Lieut A H Miller, A D C, 1 Lucas' staff, side and arm, paroled; J St John, 3d Ind cav, diarrhoea chronic, paroled; Sergt J Lewis, C, 3d R I cav, side, died April 26; W S Spalding, 2d Mass battery, side paroled; J W Howarth, 2d Mass battery, leg, died May 3; C H Maxwell, 2d Mass battery, foot, died May 15; Lt W K Stow, 2d Mass battery, lung, paroled; T McDonough, 2d Mass battery, thigh, paroled; Sergt W Gardner, Chicago Mercantile battery, thumb, paroled; Corp N W Dyer, Chicago Mercantile battery, lungs, died April 10; Lieut J W Barr, Chicago Mercantile Battery, neck, died April 19; J Caston, G, 5th U S art, hip, paroled; W Brown, G, 5th U S art, neck, paroled; W Strotmon, G, 5th U S art, chest, died April 19; S Garson, B, 16th Ind mounted infantry, leg, died April 16; Sergeant M C Brown, G, 16th Ind mounted infantry, foot, paroled; A Hogue, I 16th Ind do, leg, paroled; Wm Atchison, D, 49th Ill, scalp, paroled; C Johnson, D, 49th Ill, shoulder, paroled; J Billings, F, 49th Ill, shoulder, paroled; John Herbert, F, 49th Ill, thigh, paroled; Corp F Steiner, G, 49th Ill, Texas; J Lamb, 49th Ill, Texas; Nathan Lievre, C, 49th Ill, died April 18; Michael Rock, K, 58th Ill, thigh, paroled; Sergt James Dolen, K, 58th Ill, left arm amputated, paroled; J Hamlin, G, 58th Ill, died April 28; John Miller, F, 58th Ill, left leg, paroled; R Gould, K, 58th Ill, died April 25; Arthur Price, K, 58th Ill, died April 20; John Springer, F, 35th Iowa, wrist, paroled; S Lichenwalter, K, 35th Iowa, leg, severe, paroled; Michael Keely, E, 35th Iowa, arm, paroled; Levi Chappel, A, 35th Iowa, Texas; Harrison Austin, D, 49th Ill, left shoulder, paroled; C. Fuchs, C, 49th Ill, right hip, paroled; Geo Campbell, B, 14th Iowa, thigh, Texas.

Below will be found the list of men who were under treatment at the Mansfield Hospital, wounded in the fight at the latter place. There were sixteen who were so seriously injured that they died immediately, and before their names could be ascertained, and of course do not appear in the list annexed. Friends of the men who are marked as paroled will be pleased to learn that those so indicated in both of the lists have reached this city in safety, and will, under an order lately issued here by the commanding General of the Department, be at once discharged if disabled, furloughed if likely to be unfit for duty for thirty days, or transferred to St. Louis if too ill to receive furlough.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FROM MANSFIELD HOSPITAL.

Major J B Reid, 130th Ill, left lung, recovering, paroled; Capt C F Mullin, A, 130th Ill, right leg, died May 6; Lieut F D Phillips, F, 130th Ill, right knee, recovering, paroled; Lieut B Wood, F, 130th Ill, chin and shoulder, recovering, paroled; Lieut E Cosner, H, 130th Ill, left thigh, recovering, paroled; Lieut O L Stevenson, B 130th Ill, right side and lung, doubtful, paroled; J D Mydon, G, 130th Ill, both hips, paroled; Corp H F Delay, H, 130th Ill, right shoulder, died May 6; A Ramey, O, 130th Ill, left leg, recovering, paroled; J Haly, F, 130th Ill, right shoulder, recovering, paroled; Wm Major, H, 130th Ill, right side, died May 3; A Smith, B, 130th Ill, right leg, recovering, paroled; W A Updike, F, 130th Ill, left side, recovering, paroled; Geo S Brooks, D, 130th Ill, right lung, paroled; H C Cartright, B, 130 Ill, left lung, died June 3; T Kyerion, F, 130th Ill, abdomen, died April 15; O Herron, B, 18th Wis, right shoulder, recovering, paroled; Sergt P Hodge, E, 29th Wis, right thigh, recovering, paroled; C Sterman, D, 29th Wis, lung, died April 11; W Shultz, D, 29th Wis, right thigh, paroled; J H Sconeld, F, 29th Wis, sternum, recovering, paroled; H N Cooper, H, 29th Wis, left knee, died April 21; T Clarkson, G, 29th Wis, right side, improving, paroled; J H Hoskins, B, 29th Wis, right thigh, improving, paroled; P Muller, B, 29th Wis, diarrhea, recovering, paroled; H S Thompson, B, 29th Wis, diarrhea, recovering, paroled; I C Hastings, F, 46th Ind, left hip and thighs, died April 20; Edgar Solt, F, 46th Ind, right lung, died April 16; H Lombard, D, 46th Ind, left leg and knee, died April 21; J M Faggort, D, 46th Ind, ankle, recovering, paroled; Ord Sergt J S Ferguson, F, 28th Iowa, forearm, recovering, paroled; Elias Hawks, E, 28th Iowa, left leg, recovering, paroled; Corp I H Scott, F, 28th Iowa, ankle, recovering, paroled; P Delescarlles, C, 28th Iowa, right shoulder, paroled; E J D Roberts, G, 28th Iowa, right hip, paroled; F M Jeffreys, G, 28th Iowa, left knee, paroled; A C Houts, A, 28th Iowa, left groin, paroled; Col John Connell, 28th Iowa, left elbow, paroled; J E Gardner, E, 24th Iowa, left shoulder, paroled; S Rushton, E, 24th Iowa, right side, paroled; J Lichtebeyer, G, 25th Iowa, left arm and chest, paroled; Capt W C Dimmett, F, 24th Iowa, thigh, died May 4; E W Webb, B, 24th Iowa, side and groin, died April 28; J F Rodgers, G, 24th Iowa, left ankle, died in May; Col Frank Emerson, 67th Ind, left hip paroled; Antoine Semler, A, 67th Ind, left elbow, paroled; Eli Clark, H, 67th Ind, right side, paroled; J F Stafford, K, 67th Ind, right side, paroled; J B Watkins, E, 67th Ind, right side, paroled; P H Groves, Co D, 67th Ind, right side, died May 4; corp W M Brooks, Co G, 67th Ind, right leg, paroled; W Fleetwood, Co K, 67th Ind, right hip, paroled; Alfred Sons, Co B, 67th Ind, left thigh, paroled; W H Farr, Co C, 23d Wis, thighs, paroled; sergt C L Losee, Co D, 23d Wis, right knee, paroled; E Hoielling, Co G, 23d Wis, right side and chest, paroled; J J Fuller, Co K, 23d Wis, ankle and leg, paroled; T T Feecles, Co H, 23d Wis, left side, paroled; J Johnson, Co I, 23d Wis, right thigh, paroled; Ed Kenedy, Co B, 23d Wis, right hip and leg, paroled; N Reynolds, Co A, 23d Wis, right thigh, paroled; J Brenen, Co B, 77th Ill, back, paroled; corp E R Shepherd, Co K, 77th Ill, right thigh, paroled; J Rambo, Co A, 77th Ill, left forearm, paroled; M Smiley, Co F, 77th Ill, arm, paroled; E Martin, Co G, 77th Ill, spine, died April 20; A J Vliet, Co K, 77th Illinois, right thigh, paroled; J J Purcell, Company G, 77th Illinois, in the left thigh, and was paroled; Corp J Hodman, K, 13th Ind, mounted infantry, thigh, paroled; A. J. Frokes, K, 32d Iowa, left leg, paroled; J Moberry, I, 32d Iowa, ankle, paroled; J S Wood, K, 32d Iowa, right thigh, paroled; D C Plummer, E, 32d Iowa, shoulder, paroled; J Brooks, H, 3d Iowa, fever, paroled; Corp W P Hiserodd, C, 32d Iowa, left hand, paroled; H E Hawes, G, 32d Iowa, left side, paroled; T H Specktemire, D, 32d Iowa, right shoulder, paroled; A McConville, B, 32d Iowa, left side, paroled; Corp Alonzo Frink, B, 32d Iowa, right side, paroled; S Brownell, G, 14th Iowa, diarrhea, paroled; S Robinson, K, 14th Iowa, right side, paroled; J M Carr, F, 14th Iowa, left leg, paroled; J Higgins, 3d Ind battery, syphilis, paroled; Captain C E Dickey, Adjutant of General Nonsor's staff, temples, died April 12; Capt. A. W. Chapman, Judge Advocate on Gen. Franklin's Staff, right leg and left foot, died April 28.

Names unknown, 16, died.

In addition to those above named there were brought down from Alexandria some thirty men, among whom were Col. Raynor, Surgeon Williams, and Assistant Surgeon McFarland of the 56th Ohio, who have been once reported as killed. Lieut. Roberts of the same regiment has been sent to Texas where he now is well.

The report which reached us a week since that Gen. Dick Taylor had crossed the Bayou La Fourche at Napoleonville was erroneous, though it came here apparently well authenticated.

I learn authoritatively that there were ten days since 1,700 rebels at Franklin, and a very considerable force on the Teche, beyond. They made some efforts to cross Lake Verret two weeks since without much success for want of boats. There is undoubtedly a heavy force in the neighborhood of Lake Fausse Pointe and Grand Lakes, but want of boats is preventing their making a move there, which they evidently are actively preparing for. Whether Gen. Cameron will be found napping when they do come will depend on several circumstances not to be mentioned. Yours, &c.

Extensive Fire at Warsaw, Ill.—Loss $125,000.

QUINCY, Ill., June 29.—The officers of the steamer Warsaw, on her down trip yesterday from Keokuk, reported that the extensive distillery of Hill, Knox & Co., Warsaw, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire on the previous night. We are without particulars of the unfortunate occurrence, though it is estimated that their loss is fully $125,000. A large number of hogs are stated to have perished in the flames, the shrieking of the animals being perfectly agonizing to the ear.

Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamer Bavaria has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Latest from Gen. Grant's Operations.

The Treasury Crisis—Appointment of Mr. Fessenden to the Secretaryship.

THE FREAKS AND PANICS OF THE GOLD AND GENERAL MARKETS.

CONGRESS HAS REPEALED THE GOLD BILL.

Later from Europe—Interesting Foreign Summary.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Treasury Crisis—Appointment of Mr. Fessenden—Freaks of the Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 1.—The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says, the announcement of Mr. Fessenden's appointment advanced 5.20's and certificates ½ per cent. The following quotations, during the day, show the effect on the gold market:

11:50 a. m.	270
1 p. m.	260
3:25 p. m.	248½
4 p. m.	220@230

[NOTE.—Still later private dispatches, it was rumored last evening, announced the fall of gold to 2.10, and some accounts placed the evening figure at New York as low as 2.05 and 2.03. We do not vouch for the authenticity of these latter, but give them as the aids to the market sensations of last evening elsewhere noted.—EDS. TRIB.]

NEW YORK, June 30.—Mr. Cisco's resignation of the Assistant Treasuryship in New York has been withdrawn. Mr. Field, therefore, will not succeed to that place.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *Herald's* Washington special says:

The friends of Mr. Chase say that his resignation is the consummation of a purpose long entertained, and delayed only by accident; that he was determined to leave the Cabinet, and had prepared his resignation at the time Frank Blair made his violent assault upon the Treasury department and occasioned the appointment of an investigating committee; that he could not honorably retire while this investigation was pending; but that the day since the committee had reported exonerating him from all shadow of censure, he availed himself of the first moment when it could be done with honor to peremptorily resign. It is added in addition that on Wednesday evening the Secretary submitted to the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, a bill levying additional taxes upon certain articles of luxury, such as whisky, tobacco, etc., accompanied by a statement that it was absolutely necessary to provide for eighty-five millions more revenue from this source, to enable the Government to go on with safety, and the cool manner with which his proposition was received by both Committees had strengthened his determination to abandon the office.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The House transacted much miscellaneous business of no especial public importance, and then passed the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of Bounty Land Claims.

President Lincoln nominated Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden to be Secretary of the Treasury without consulting him. The confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. Mr. Fessenden has not yet signified his acceptance.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The War in Arkansas—General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

Col. Rogers, from Cape Girardeau, reports the return of a cavalry scout from the Arkansas line. No guerillas were seen in the Southeast. Shelby had left Jacksonport with a large force to attack the Duvalls Bluff and Little Rock Railroad. 200 guerillas were at Gainesville.

A militia regiment called out yesterday proved so inefficient that the companies were relieved, and the Colonel removed from command. The city is in a broad grin about it.

The Mr. Claiborne who spoke at the Fremont meeting in New York is a St. Louis Copperhead of the worst stripe. The Germans already protest against such men being allowed a hearing at Fremont meetings.

Dr. J. Addison Barrett, of Carondelet, was arrested some days since and consigned to Gratiot Prison. The *Republican* says he lives near the farm of Mr. Frederick Dent, the father-in-law of Gen. Grant, and was in the act of escorting Mrs. Grant to the city in his buggy when the order for his arrest was presented. Mr. Barrett was formerly an active member of the Democratic party and a candidate for the Legislature.

Col. John T. Burris, of the 10th Kansas, commandant of the post of St. Louis, has been ordered by Gen. Ewing to relieve Col. Rogers, with his headquarters at Cape Girardeau.

FROM MADISON.

Meteorological—A Splendid Rain.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Friday, July 1, 1864.

We were visited by a glorious rain here last night and to-day, wetting the ground for several inches and doing a great deal of good to corn, potatoes, &c.

As far as I can learn, the rain has extended pretty generally throughout the State.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Latest From Gen. Grant's Operations.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A correspondent of the *Herald*, dating Headquarters, 29th, says: Last night Gen. Leslie occupied a knoll and threw up field works for a siege battery. It was a position we have been unable to hold before our skirmish line. In the morning the rebels discovered what had been done, and instantly opened on it from three different directions, and will undoubtedly do their utmost to take it to-day. The siege guns, four 32-pounders, will be put in position to-night.

The *Herald* correspondent, giving an account of the attack on Sheridan, on the way to the James River, says: Gen. Gregg, in protecting the rear and flanks, ascertained when near St. Mary's Church, that a large force of infantry and cavalry were posted to intercept his progress. Finding that Gregg was flanking them, they left their works and fiercely attacked his flank and rear. The attack did not confuse Gregg in the least, but he dismounted and gave battle. Though greatly outnumbered, Gregg contested the ground inch by inch, until he got out so as to use his artillery, keeping the rebels in a position where they could not use theirs. The effect was, that at short range, grape and canister were poured into their works, producing great mortality. His last position was admirably chosen near Hopewell Church, where his batteries made the most fearful havoc. The foe, dispirited and chopfallen, gave up the pursuit.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—With the consent of General Grant, the Christain Commission has sent to City Point, from Baltimore, steam Fire Engine No. 4, for the purpose of forcing water from the James river. Some of the Hospitals are located at such a distance from the river as to cause great difficulty in obtaining water for the patients. Several thousand feet of hose were also sent with the engine. Wesley Shaw, assistant engineer of the Baltimore Fire Department; Mike Dunn, the engineer; and James Hall, assistant engineer of No. 4, accompanied the engine.

OUR WOUNDED AT WILDERNESS.

A wounded soldier, who effected his escape from the rebel hospital at Locust Grove, in the Wilderness, says that on the day he vamosed, the rebels were removing all of our wounded, who were able to walk, to Richmond. Those unable to be removed (about thirty in number) were left behind in charge of a Union surgeon.

He states that upward of 80 out of 239 of our wounded had died, mainly from the want of attention and nourishment. The farmhouses in the neighborhood of the battle-field, he says, are filled with our wounded, who are as kindly treated by the inhabitants as their limited circumstances will permit. The dead of both armies still remain unburied.

Another Rebel General to be Put Under Fire at Charleston.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—A Sandusky letter says General Archer, one of the rebel prisoners confined at Johnson's Island for a long time, was brought over yesterday, en route for Washington, and the front somewhere. The report is, that he is to take his place under rebel fire, as it is said the rebel General has been placing some of our officers recently at Charleston.

THE COLES COUNTY RIOTERS.

Full History of the Case—Copperhead Falsehoods Exposed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—The *Journal* of to-day gives the following account of the recent developments in the case of the Coles county rioters: On Wednesday last (not Thursday, as stated by the *Register*) application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made by the counsel of the prisoners, and a notice of the same was served on Colonel Oakes the same evening. He immediately returned an informal answer in writing to the Court, (which was not read in Court until Thursday morning) stating that he held the prisoners under authority of Heintzelman, his superior in office and commander of the department, without whose permission he could not surrender them, and requested time to communicate with General Heintzelman on the subject. He also assured the Court that there would be no necessary delay on his part in procuring an early answer. Time was granted him until Friday to make his return.

The facts were immediately telegraphed to Gen. Heintzelman and instructions asked. Before, however, a dispatch had been received to the dispatch asking instructions, (viz: on Thursday morning,) an order was received from Gen. Heintzelman, dated several days previous, directing that the prisoners be sent to Cincinnati, forthwith, for trial by court martial. Still later in the day a dispatch was received from Gen. Heintzelman, stating that the dispatch in reference to the writ of *habeas corpus* had been referred to Washington.

About noon on Friday another dispatch was received from Gen. H. embodying the instructions of General Halleck, as Chief of Staff, which were to the effect that the President suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Coles county prisoners, and they were ordered to be sent to Fort Delaware on the first train.

As soon as practicable, Col. Oakes prepared his return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, according to the instruction he had received. That this return was not made to the court the same day was not his fault, but because the court was not in session on Friday afternoon. Nevertheless, all care was taken to inform the prisoners' counsel and the court of the nature of the return—and at 2 o'clock on Friday night the prisoners were sent forward according to orders.

It will thus be seen that, so far from the prisoners having been "spirited away," as charged, every step taken by Col. Oakes was carefully made known to the court, even to the exhibition of his instructions. That he was not guilty of a violation of law, is shown in the fact that the court did not hold him for contempt, as it assuredly would have done, if the facts were as charged by the *Register*, but his answer was pronounced sufficient.

In this connection it is proper to say that Colonel Oakes (to whom as well as to the Administration the *Register's* statement does gross injustice) has during the whole of the time these prisoners have been under his charge, shown the utmost regard for their rights, forwarding promptly to Department headquarters, not merely the charges and testimony against them, but all affidavits, petitions and pleadings in their behalf.

The prisoners are held by the Government as prisoners of war, and as such not entitled to the benefits of the *habeas corpus*.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Later from the Battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent with General Sherman, under date of June 23d, says of the battle of Kenesaw Mountains, "On the 17th heavy skirmishing opened, and toward night the rebels commenced firing fiercely. Bradley's and Bridges' batteries were brought to bear upon them with considerable effect, and Logan's and Blair's batteries also fiercely shelled their works. Hooker, having repulsed them, was pressing forward, while Schofield was swinging around their left, capturing many prisoners. Soon heavy musketry firing was heard, and the rebels made repeated onslaughts upon the position our troops had taken from them, but were repulsed each time.

"Early in the morning General Howard ordered forward his line, and coming upon the enemy, drove them pell-mell out of their new position into one which was found to be of great strength; but by posting our troops in various positions, and bringing to bear a concentrated fire, they were forced to fall back again, leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands. Their loss must have been heavy.

"On the 19th the enemy were again found in works on a prominent ridge of the Kenesaw and our batteries opened on them at short range. The troops were hustled up so close that the rebels made an effort to pierce our centre. The conflict was bloody, and at nightfall no material advantage was gained on either side."

Early the next morning fighting was renewed with increased fierceness, and was going on at the close of the correspondent's letter.

Latter advices by telegraph advise us that the rebels were forced to fall back again.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

SANDY HOOK, July 1—1 P. M.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, 18th and 19th of June, has passed here, en route to New York, where she will arrive at 2:30 in the afternoon. Her dates are two days later.

Politics unimportant.

There was no news relative to the Dano-German question.

A vote of censure against the Government relative to the Ashantee war, was defeated in the House of Commons by a majority for the Government. The Opposition regard this as a virtual defeat of the Government.

The Manchester market was irregular and tending upward. Breadstuffs steady on Friday. Provisions dull. Consols 89⅞@90¼ on Friday.

LONDON, June 19.—The Conference met yesterday afternoon, and all the members were present.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon.

The proceedings in Parliament caused the stock market to open with increased heaviness yesterday morning, but towards the close a better feeling prevailed.

A letter was sent to Lloyd's yesterday, from the Foreign Office, stating that Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen has reported that the Danish Government had not determined the length of notice to be given to British shipping in the event of the blockade of the German ports, but some delay will be allowed.

Smith O'Brien died on the 17th inst.

It is reported, on authority said to be trustworthy, that the Confederate steamer Alabama has left, or will leave, Cherbourg to-day, to engage the United States steamer Kearsage.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The steamship Asia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown to-day. Her news was received too late to develop its effect on the cotton market. Sales of cotton to-day 7,000 bales. The market is irregular and easier, but the quotations are unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, June 18.—Consols for money 89⅞@90; Erie shares, 52@53; Illinois Central 35@38 discount.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, July 1.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the House bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses in calling out the militia during the rebel invasion of 1862. The bill had previously been amended so as to embrace New York and New Jersey militia.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., offered an amendment to include troops from Kentucky actually serving in the army of the United States. This being agreed to, Mr. COWAN, of Del., said as the first section of the bill had been amended, it was necessary to increase the amount of the appropriation $12,000,000, the amount due to Pennsylvania being about $700,000.

Mr. HARRIS, of N. Y., in reply to the remark of Mr. Cowan, said, as New York will have to pay one fifth of the amount he proposed for Pennsylvania, it was but just that New York too should be paid, though she had made no claim. After a long debate, the bill was laid aside.

It was amended by including Rhode Island, Illinois and Kansas regiments for the time actually in service before being mustered in.

The joint resolution, repealing the gold act, was adopted—24 to 18.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1, 1864.

The House transacted much miscellaneous business of no special public interest, and then passed the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of bounty land claims.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States.

The joint resolution therefor, as offered by Mr. Harlan in the Senate, is as follows:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the executive departments to unite with him, as the chief magistrate of the nation, at the City of Washington, and the members of Congress and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him as the Supreme Ruler not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes; and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and to do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore him to grant our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in his infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may throw down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States; that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed; and that amity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

The House also passed the Senate bill with a verbal amendment for facilitating telegraph communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a building in the city of Washington for the Agricultural Department, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to set apart rooms in the Interior Department building for the temporary use of the Agricultural Department was taken up. The House struck out the appropriation for the object stated, and passed the remainder of the bill.

Mr. PRUYN, of N. Y., asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Gold bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Mass., objected.

[Here the report fails.]

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

Recapture of the Rest of the Recently Escaped Rebel Prisoners.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 30.—Ten rebel prisoners escaped from the vigilance of the guard on the Island some two weeks ago, and seven of them were retaken the same day. The other three made their escape and were not retaken until the other day. They were recaptured at Burlington under the following circumstances: The three presented themselves at Burlington representing that they were engaged in the flat boat business, and that their boat was loaded with doors and shingles, and that it had capsized above in the river and they had lost their all. Their story did not seem at all probable, and there being other rather suspicious circumstances connected with their movements, the Provost Marshal, Mr. Rutledge, caused them to be arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion of being escaped rebel prisoners. He telegraphed to Col. Caraher, who sent down to Burlington and had them brought up on the Jenny Whipple, when they proved to be the very persons. They were sent back to their old quarters. Thus has the attempted escape of the ten rebels, over which our home secesh were so much overjoyed, been retaken and safely secured.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a stated meeting of Chicago Council No. 4, R. & S. M., at Masonic Temple, this (Saturday) evening, July 2d, at 7½ o'clock. J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder P. T. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

FOURTH OF JULY.—Buy your tickets for Cleaverville, to-day, at Bliss & Sharp's, 144 Lake st.; Root & Cady's, 97 Clark st.; or C. S. Halsey's, 109 Clark st. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

EXCURSION TO CLEAVERVILLE, JULY 4TH. DON'T FAIL TO GO. If you want to have a pleasant time. Tickets only 50 cents for the round trip. Five trains each way during the day. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, ICED LEMONADE, CAKE, and other fixins in abundance, and at reasonable prices, will be served up by the Ladies of Cleaverville on the coming Fourth of July. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

TEACHERS WANTED.—Vacancies and the increasing wants of the school require [illegible] teachers to enter upon duty at opening of school year, Aug. [illegible]. Please address PRINCIPALS, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Illinois. Those wishing candidates will please give particulars in their applications, naming attainments, preferences, references, salary, &c., &c. jy2-m[illegible]-1tdaw

THE JOURNEYMEN CORDWAINERS ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at their Hall, on Dearborn street, Next Wednesday Evening, July 6th, At half-past seven. jy2-m[illegible]-1t BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT.

WEST JACKSON STREET. Several choice Lots, 150 feet deep, ON WEST JACKSON STREET, Near Morgan. Full depth lots on all the South Side avenues. For sale by WALKER & KERFOOT, jy2-m[illegible]-1t 89 Washington street.

HIS FLOWING LOCKS OF SANDY HUE, Graced by a chapeau—long since new—And ill shaped suit of corduroy Looked odd, indeed, whilst rung the boy. Go to EVERITT'S, 151 Lake street, for your Cartes de Visite. Only Two Dollars per doz. jy2 m[illegible]-1t

HOW TO WRITE PLAINLY, ELEGANTLY, RAPIDLY.—A set of copy lines, comprising fine and coarse hand, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with directions whereby any person can become an excellent penman. Sent by mail on rollers to any part of the country, postpaid, upon receipt of $1. Address THOS. E HILL, Waukegan, Ill. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

MRS A. M. MANNING WOULD respectfully inform the public that, having received the Latest Paris Fashions, she is now prepared to receive orders for Cutting, Fitting and Making Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, &c. Machine Stitching and Embroidery done on short notice. All work guaranteed. 135 Clark street, Room No. 8, Morrison Block, Chicago. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

1776 4th OF JULY 1864
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.
The splendid Steamship
MILWAUKEE,
CAPT. JAS. F. TROWELL,
Of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad and Steamship Line, will make
Three Excursions,
Leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street bridge, at 9 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. The citizens of Chicago and vicinity will have an opportunity of enjoying the cool and refreshing breezes of the lake, on board this favorite ocean steamship.
Fare for the round trip, $1. Tickets for sale on board and at the office on the dock.
☞ A splendid band of music on board.
F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent.
W. K. MUIR, Gen. Sup't, Detroit. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

DO NOT FAIL TO GO TO THE
PICNIC, TODAY,
TO GENEVA.
☞ Cars leave at 8:45 a. m. ☜ Tickets 75 cents for adults, 35 cents for children. For sale at the Galena Depot before starting. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

FOR CHOLERA, CRAMPS AND SUMMER COMPLAINTS, USE DR. BUTTS' EXCELSIOR LINIMENT And Never-Failing Pills. jy2-m[illegible]-6t

BOOK & STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE. The stock and fixtures of a Book and Stationery Store, situated in one of the finest business places of the Northwest. Goods all new and the proprietors are now doing a driving business. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. For particulars address "B & S," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill. jy2-m[illegible]-3tnet

BOSS PLASTERERS OF THE City of Chicago are hereby notified that on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF JULY All Journeymen Plasterers will demand three ($3.50) per day. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. jy2-m[illegible]-3tnet

JOHN JUNKER, (Successor to JOHN KELLER,) 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. ALL CUSTOM WORK, SUCH AS BOOTS AND SHOES, NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. Orders for ladies and gentlemen's Shoes promptly attended to. JOHN JUNKER. jy2-m[illegible]-3t

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."—Those who buy their Garments and Furnishing EARLY, Will save from 25 to 40 per cent, as ALL goods in the Fall will necessarily be much higher than at present. je[illegible]-net ELY'S, 9 Tremont Block.

"THE PORCELAINOTYPE," A new and beautiful style of picture, superior to any thing yet discovered in the Photographic line, made only at JOHNSTON'S ART GALLERY, Nos. 20 and 22 North Clark street, Ewing's Block. jy2-m[illegible]-3tnet

SALOON KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE. LICENSES Must be taken out immediately to avoid prosecution. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller. Chicago, July 1, 1864. jy2-m[illegible]-3t

STORAGE ON ICE. We have capacity for storing several thousand barrels of Provisions on Ice. Also, Ice for sale cheap at our Ice Houses, near the corner of Twelfth and State streets. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO. jy1-m[illegible]-5tnet

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE For one to ten years, at reasonable rates, at the Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets. je[illegible]-m[illegible]-TU TH&SAT

CARRIAGE HORSES. ONE OF THE FINEST PAIR OF Bay Carriage Horses IN THIS CITY, Well Broken, Young and Very Showy, Can be seen and purchased at [illegible] Stable, in the [illegible] House Alley. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

OLD PRICES.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
FOR SUMMER WEAR
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—AT—
DE GRAFF & POOLE'S
CORNER
State and Randolph Streets,
CONSISTING OF
CASSIMERES
AND
LINEN GOODS,
OF LIGHT, MEDIUM AND DARK COLORS,
OF WHICH WE HAVE THE
Largest Stock west of New York City!
WHICH WE BOUGHT EARLY AND ARE DETERMINED TO SELL AT OLD PRICES,
Paying no attention to the advance of gold or the present value of goods,
WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER
Greater Inducements
Than any House in the Trade in this city.
DeGRAFF & POOLE,
Cor. State & Randolph-Sts.
64 and 66 Randolph street, and 64, 69, 70 & 71 State-st.
N. B.—Pieces given to match our Boys' Clothing. jy2-m[illegible]-1t

CUTLERY,
ENVELOPES,
NOTE PAPER,
CABS, GIGS,
AT
CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S
NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR,
175 LAKE STREET,
ap29-[illegible]-1ynet SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE OF
W. H. MALLORY,
No. 34 Clark Street,
WANTED AT HIGHEST PREMIUM,
GOLD,
SILVER,
—AND—
Canada Money.
We are also dealing largely in all descriptions of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
W. H. MALLORY,
jy2-m[illegible]-1t 34 Clark Street.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
The causes and cure of Despepsia, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, and single copies sent free by mail on receipt of $1.50 by JOHN B. WALSH,
jy2-m[illegible]-1t 163 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
LYMAN
Self-Sealing Fruit Jar
BEST IN USE.
FOR SALE BY
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street.
je2-[illegible] TU TH SA&TU&NET

HERRING'S
Patent Champion
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
ap1-[illegible]

CHICAGO TURBINE
WATER WHEEL,
Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets.
The best in use. Send for Circular.
Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths
AND ALL
MILL FURNISHINGS.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Foot of West Washington st., Chicago.
Post Office Box [illegible]. my[illegible]

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY
OF THE CELEBRATED
Massillon, O., Threshing Machines
RUSSELL'S OHIO
REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED
And Single Mowers,
Manufactured by Russell & Co., Massillon, Ohio. Address all letters of inquiry and orders to ALFRED [illegible] [illegible]

PACKING HOUSE
FOR SALE.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT WEEK OF RACING AT THE
CHICAGO DRIVING PARK
ASSOCIATION GROUNDS.
JULY MEETING.

FIRST DAY (FRIDAY), JULY 1.
Purse and Stakes, $600.
MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE TO HARNESS.
J. C. Simpson's ch. m. "Prairie Maid."
James Boyle's ch. g. "Fine Cut."
Chas. M. Clark's ch. g. "Boston."
SAME DAY (SECOND RACE), PURSE $[illegible].
W. D. Peabody's s. g. "Glencoe."
O. W. Dimmick's b. m. "Lib Dimmick."
Peter Mulligan's bl. g. "Cooley."

SECOND DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 2.
Purse and Stakes, $1,500.
HEATS OF TWO MILES IN HARNESS.
W. D. Peabody's s. g. "John Paul."
O. W. Dimmick's b. m. "Carrie."
A. J. Daniels' br. m. "Princess."

THIRD DAY (MONDAY), JULY 4.
Purse and Stakes, $2,500.
MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE TO HARNESS.
Robert Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay."
W. D. Peabody's b. g. "Quaker Boy."
O. W. Dimmick's bl. g. "Jim Rowell."
A. J. Daniels' br. m. "Princess."

FOURTH DAY (TUESDAY), JULY 5.
Purse and Stakes, $1,200.
MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE TO HARNESS.
Simon Anderson's ch. g. "Silas Rich."
W. D. Peabody's br. g. "Brown Dick."
O. W. Dimmick's b. m. "Lib Dimmick."
Peter Mulligan's bl. g. "Cooley."
J. C. Kelley's br. g. "Naboclish."

FIFTH DAY (WEDNESDAY), JULY 6.
Purse and Stakes, $800.
MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE TO SADDLE.
Robert Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay."
W. D. Peabody's s. m. "Dayton Belle."
O. W. Dimmick's b. m. "Lib Dimmick."

SIXTH DAY (THURSDAY), JULY 7.
Purse and Stakes, $1,500.
HEATS OF THREE MILES IN HARNESS.
Simon Anderson's ch. g. "Silas Rich."
W. D. Peabody's s. g. "Glencoe."
O. W. Dimmick's b. m. "Carrie."
A. J. Daniels' br. m. "Princess."

SEVENTH DAY (FRIDAY), JULY 8.
Handicap Purse and Stakes, $600.
MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE.
Robert Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay," to wagon.
W. D. Peabody's s. m. "Dayton Belle," to saddle.
O. W. Dimmick's b. m. "Lib Dimmick," in harness.
J. C. Kelly's br. g. "Naboclish," in harness.

EIGHTH DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 9.
Purse and Stakes, $1,500.
MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE TO WAGONS.
Robert Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay."
W. D. Peabody's b. g. "Quaker Boy."
O. W. Dimmick's bl. g. "Jim Rowell."
A. J. Daniels' br. m. "Princess."

☞ Trotting commences at 3 o'clock each day. Admission, $1. Quarter stretch badges for the meeting, $10. Daily badges, $2. Pools will be sold at 8 per cent. on evenings previous to the races at the Tremont House, and on the track on race day by Gilbert & Sampson.
JAS VAN ETTA, President.
J. G. DWEN, Secretary. jy1-m[illegible]-8tnet

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
The following Certificates will tell you how it can be done.
CHICAGO, June 8th, 1864.
DR. H. HUNTINGTON—Sir: Having given the "Cold Water Laundry Soap" a thorough practical test, I have no hesitation in saying that it will wash as well, if not better, than by the old method, without the least injury to the clothes, saving all the fuel and over half the labor. I would confidently recommend its use to all families doing their own washing.
W. J. ELLSWORTH,
Proprietor Chicago Laundry.
MRS. F. W. WILLIAMS.
[illegible]
Of the firm of Bottsford, Kimball & Co., 109 Lake st.
CHICAGO, June 21, 1864.
The washing qualities of the "Chemical Cold Water Laundry Soap" have been tested at my house, and I [illegible] those of the old method, thus saving [illegible] labor, and being enabled to do the washing in a cool, comfortable way.
THOS. WILSON,
Cashier Chicago Evening Journal.
CHICAGO, July 1, 1864.
H. HUNTINGTON, M. D.—Dear Sir: I have used your "Cold Water Family Soap" in my kitchen with the most satisfactory results. It is a vast improvement upon the soap in ordinary and general use. Not an ounce of fuel was used in doing a week's washing on the occasion referred to, and the work was accomplished with less than one half the labor. I can confidently recommend this compound.
Yours very truly, J. R. BONMAN,
Ass't Editor City Dep't Chicago Tribune.
Arrangements are about being made for the manufacture of this Soap in the city.
AGENTS WANTED
In the country to sell Recipes for family use. Address
H. HUNTINGTON,
jy1-m[illegible]-3tnet Revere House, Chicago, Ill.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS, CHICAGO.—This is a small shop started by me for the purpose of manufacturing light trotting work of all kinds. I gave the [illegible] as my trade-mark, and I [illegible] [illegible] as agent for his wife, Polly R. Brown. I would most respectfully inform my old customers and friends that I have located myself in
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Where I have such arrangements that I can furnish them with SKELETON BUGGIES and LIGHT FINE SULKIES, LIGHT OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES of my own manufacture, of the best quality and best of material and workmanship.
☞ All orders addressed to me, or to WM. DOBYNS [illegible], Proprietor of the City Livery and Sale Stables, St. Louis, Mo., will receive prompt attention.
G. PENNOYER.
jy[illegible]

TEN CENT PUBLISHING HOUSE FOR THE MILLION!
GEORGE MUNRO & CO.,
137 William Street, N. Y.
Munro's Ten Cent Publications are exactly suited to the requirements of the times. They are books of standard literary excellence, and written by the most popular authors. Did other houses who try to [illegible] amount of talent and devote their time to their own enterprises, they might secure the same amount of popularity, and their sale would then [illegible]. The following is the list of Books:
No. 1, The Hunters. No. 2, The Trapper's Retreat. No. 3, The Patriot Highwaymen. No. 4, The Hunted Unionist. No. 5, A Cruise with the Pirate Schooner. No. 6, The Man Eaters. No. 7, Charlotte Temple. No. 8, The Death Face. No. 9, The Indian Slayer. No. 10, The Turtle Catcher. No. 11, The Hunter's Triumph. No. 12, The Ocean Rovers; or, The Freebooters of the Isle. No. 13, The Tory Outwitted. No. 14, Sternum, the Lion-Hearted. No. 15, The Sharpshooter of the Seas. No. 16, The Captive Maiden. No. 17, Long-Legged Joe.
Long Legged Joe is an Indian tale of absorbing interest. Nothing has been issued equal to it since the days of Jack of the Woods.
Munro's Elementary French Grammar should be immediately introduced into every School and College in the country. It is a sure and easy road to French. The words most in use with their pronunciation and signification are all given, and the book is got up in a manner admirably suited to all classes of soldiers, sailors, and travelers. The price for such a book is merely nominal. It is only ten cents. Send for a sample copy and judge for yourselves. These books are for sale by all the News Agents and Booksellers throughout the country, and are sent post-paid on receipt of price. [illegible]
JOHN R. WALSH,
163 Madison street, Chicago, General Agent.
je27-[illegible]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., June 29th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 13th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with
Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle,
On the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each, every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of [illegible] Bulls, Stags, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.
A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed; [illegible] not weighed immediately after removal from the [illegible].
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application, at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separately, if it so requires. [illegible] less weight than the minimum mentioned above, the expense of weighing will be paid by the party [illegible] in judgment.
Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:
We, ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to Capt. J. J. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.
If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.
ALL BIDS NOT COMPLYING STRICTLY WITH THE TERMS OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE REJECTED.
J. J. GILMAN,
jy1-m[illegible] Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, July 1st, 1864.
NOTICE TO INSURANCE AGENTS.
Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies are requested to make immediate payment of rates due the city upon premiums.
All persons who have failed to make reports hitherto, and who continue in default, will be prosecuted on and after the fifteenth instant.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.
N. B.—The rates are [illegible] per cent. upon ALL PREMIUMS, either paid or agreed to be paid, except premiums on Life Insurance Policies, issued after the [illegible] February, 1864.
[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.
Cross Eye Straightened in one minute. Deafness and discharges from the ear cured. Cataract and [illegible] removed. Artificial Eyes inserted. [illegible] the Eye and Ear [illegible]
[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT, [illegible]
YEAST MALT,
[illegible]
P. O. Box [illegible]

CHOICE PINE LANDS.
[illegible]
The best Pine Lands [illegible] Title [illegible]
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

SECRETARY CHASE.

While we profoundly deplore the resignation of Secretary Chase, we have not the heart to condemn him for the step he has felt impelled to take. He gave members of Congress due notice months ago that unless his financial programme was adopted he would not hold himself responsible for the working of other men's plans. If other doctors insisted on prescribing a particular remedy for the patient, they, not he, must be answerable to the people for the result.

As long ago as December, 1862, Secretary Chase laid before Congress his financial programme and asked for its adoption. He gave ample warning that its rejection would lead to financial embarrassment, and perhaps disaster. His plan was not intricate or complicated, but perfectly simple, and commended itself to the common sense of every man, as a sure method that would carry the Republic safely through the present crisis. It consisted, first, of an internal tax bill that would produce *one-half of the current expenses of the war*; second, a tariff that would pay the interest on the public debt in gold, and provide a sinking fund besides to liquidate the principal; third, the exclusion from circulation of the due bills of all private concerns called "State banks," by means of heavy taxation on their issues; fourth, a national banking system, secured by Federal bonds, whereby the country would be furnished with a uniform currency, and the national bonds secured a high market value, and by means of this system specie payments could be resumed at an early day.

How much of this programme has Congress adopted? Two years have intervened since the Secretary demanded it. After great persuasion an Internal Revenue Law was enacted that raised, the first year, seventy millions instead of two hundred and fifty millions as Chase required; a national banking law, very imperfect in details, was passed, but not a step was taken towards driving out the millions of reams of shinplasters put in circulation by private banks and which inflated and debased the currency. On this all important point Chase could not get Congress to budge an inch; but on the contrary, it passed bills authorizing him to issue hundreds of millions of Legal Tender without interest; Legal Tender with interest; Certificates of Indebtedness bearing interest and Certificates of Deposit with interest, besides other makeshift schemes, and compelled him to put out these various species of currency in immense amounts. And then, for the apparent purpose of working irretrievable embarrassment, they allowed the private banks to suspend specie redemption, and to substitute Legal Tenders with which to redeem their stuff. The effect of this monstrous blunder was felt in the expansion of fifteen hundred shinplaster shops, and the immediate rise in the price of gold. These banks substituted greenbacks for gold, and proceeded to issue three dollars of their own notes for every dollar of Legal Tender in their vaults. Of course, the currency became fearfully inflated, and depreciated steadily in value.

Congress again met in December, 1863, and Secretary Chase renewed his former recommendations, and strongly urged their adoption by that body of Solons. He insisted that the further issues of Legal Tenders must cease, and plainly foreshadowed the very evils that now exist as the inevitable consequence of neglecting the policy he prescribed. He pointed out the alarming evils that the wild cat banks were inflicting upon the country, and suggested the only remedy. In that report he said:

> The limit prescribed by law to the issue of Legal Tender notes has been reached, and the Secretary thinks it clearly inexpedient to increase the amount. When the circulation exceeds the legitimate requirements for payments and exchanges, no addition to its volume will increase its value. On the contrary, such addition tends inevitably to depreciation; and depreciation, if addition be continued, will find its only practical limit in the utter worthlessness of the augmented mass.

In the same report Secretary Chase demanded the speedy enactment of an internal tax bill that would raise not less than three hundred and fifty millions a year, and the passage of a law taxing out of circulation three to four hundred millions of private due bills thrust between the Government and people as money—robbing the former and sucking the blood out of the latter as so many leeches. But Congress has been in session seven months, and is now on the eve of adjournment; it has just passed a tax bill that will not raise two-thirds of the lowest amount on which the Secretary believed the National credit can be maintained; and it utterly refused to retire from circulation one dollar of the wild cat issues. Secretary Chase, finding his financial plans treated with contempt, throws up his portfolio and retires in disgust, preferring that some one who sanctions the course of Congress, shall have the glory of carrying out its schemes.

After the great Secretary has retired to private life, even his political antagonists will begin to concede his integrity, worth and talents. His whole record is one of the brightest chapters of American history. As a cotemporary truly remarks, more nearly does he approach the character of Aristides the Just, who, though Treasurer of Greece, so sacrificed himself to the public welfare that he left not money enough to bury him, and his monument was erected at the public expense. The Secretary will need no monument; his splendid financial administration will remain an enduring monument of his unsurpassed ability and unsullied integrity, long after the Congresses that ignored his recommendations, and the ranting demagogues who assailed him, have passed into oblivion.

THE NEW YORK FREMONT-McCLELLAN MEETING.

The Fremont malcontents held a meeting at Cooper's Institute on Tuesday evening. The Copperhead papers represent it to have been "large and enthusiastic." But it was a *borrowed* meeting. Four-fifths of those in attendance were Copperheads. They were brought in by the managers to create the impression that there was great enthusiasm for the played out sore-head candidate. In its description of the meeting and its temper the New York *World*—a rabid Copperhead sheet, says:

> "The name of Gen. McClellan was sometimes alluded to during the meeting, as that of a soldier and man who had always protected the Constitution and popular liberties, and was received with the *most tremendous applause*."

One of the speakers, Mr. Gilbert, said:

> "The names Fremont and Lincoln are impressed upon my mind as the antipodes—one of the other. (Three cheers for Fremont, followed by hisses from one end of the hall. Three cheers for 'Little Mac' were then called for and given with great enthusiasm.")

The "great enthusiasm" and "tremendous applause" for the grave-digger of the Chickahominy shows of what materials the crowd was composed.

Dr. Brownson spoke. Here is a sample of his remarks. We quote again from the *World's* report:

> This, I understand, is a ratification meeting. Its design is to ratify the nominations made by the Cleveland Convention. [Applause.] I am not here as a party man. I never was a party man, for I never found a party yet that I could not find fault with; and I probably have found fault with nearly all parties that have ever been organized in this country. Sometimes I have been with them, and sometimes acted against them. But I have this to say, and let it be as my confession, that in 1856 I voted for James Buchanan. ["Bully for you." Hisses, groans, and applause.] Hear me—but in 1860 I did a far worse thing in voting for Abe Lincoln. [Great applause, laughter, and some hisses and groans; "bully for you;" groans for Lincoln and cheers for Fremont.] Having done wrong twice, I do not intend to be wrong a third time. I will vote for any man who will defeat Abraham Lincoln. [Applause, and some groans.] The thing which lies nearest my heart is to save the integrity of this nation. [Great applause.] To save the nation and the Constitution, which has made its strength and its glory. ["Good." Applause.] I am ready to support any party or any man to defeat him. [A voice "Mr. Seymour?"] *Yes, or Vallandigham*, [applause and hisses, followed by loud applause,] rather than vote for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. [That's so." Applause.] That is my feeling; to defeat the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. [Applause. "Can't do it," Laughter.]
>
> Am I to be put down here by Custom House officers—["No, no!"]—am I to be put down by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or by the President of the United States? [Cries, "No, no;" applause; "Nor the Copperheads here either."]
>
> Dr. Brownson—Oh, let the Copperheads be here.
>
> A Voice—They are here. Hear the cheers for McClellan.
>
> Dr. Brownson—McClellan is a very respectable man. [Loud cheers.] It is not worth while to say anything against General McClellan until you get a better General than he proved. [Laughter and great applause. "Three cheers for McClellan."]

It is clear that the meeting was packed by McClelland Copperheads, loaned to the Fremont gang to make a demonstration against "Old Abe." The spirit of the meeting is seen in the loud applauses that greeted Brownson's announcement that he preferred the traitor Vallandigham to Mr. Lincoln. The meeting was composed in great part of the followers of Vallandigham and McClellan. It is doubtful if there were fifty men present who intended to vote for Fremont. The Copperheads ought not to expose themselves so plainly at the Fremont meetings. It has a bad aspect, and defeats the very thing they hope to accomplish.

[illegible]

It is not worth while to be uneasy just [illegible] does not fight any stiff [illegible] at once he does not take [illegible]. He is now in better business [illegible] battles. He is engaged in [illegible] hard times in Richmond. [illegible] city of his [illegible] of [illegible] have been in doubt. [illegible] that fifty or a hundred thousand people have come to hunger or dependence upon Lee within a short time; not so much by Grant's fighting at Petersburg, as by the operations of his Generals on different sides of the city.

He is now sending out upon all sides; he has not only Kautz and Sheridan, but Hunter, Crook, Averill, Wilson, Palmer, and we know not how many others, marauding upon the communications of the rebel capital. Some of them do but a little; but all have hitherto done something; and if each command cuts a road so as to keep it closed for a week, the question of johnny cake will surely be one of great interest in Richmond. Lee will have to fight or run.

THE LOST PARTY AND THE PATHFINDER.

The Irish-American shoemaker who undertook to express his joint affection for the land of his birth and that of his adoption, by selecting as his motto, "Erin e pluribus unum go bragh," was an illustration of unity, homogeneity and clearness, compared with the new Radical Democracy, as illustrated by their New York attempt at a ratification meeting. The audience was made up of McClellan men and "Lincolnites," while the stage was occupied by the Fremont and Cochrane party, consisting of a candidate and three followers—Cochrane himself (Fremont's absence is somewhat unaccountable), Ex-Col. Zagonyi (of Fremont's body-guard), an aspiring young gentleman named Gilbert, who does the politics for Cheever's church, and—who else so appropriate to the erratic character of the ticket, the movement and the assemblage?—Dr. Orestes A. Brownson. The Reverend Doctor, having ridden every hobby of the age in ethics and politics, at last mounts the broken-winded Rosinante, Radical Democracy, and scrambles around the ring to the admiration of the speckled individual in the tall hat, and with "laughter and applause" from the peanut boys in the pit. There is something ludicrous in the efforts of the Copperhead press to magnify the man Fremont into "the Fremont men;" but the only way in which they can place Fremont at the head of a party is by putting him at the head of their own. And why not? Never were a political faction so dazed, bewildered, confused and confounded, so far from their ancient "ways" and so much in need of a "pathfinder" as the "Democracy." In four States their conventions have adjourned without any other declaration of principle than cheers for Vallandigham, groans for Lincoln and Grant, and silent prayer for Jeff. Davis, and have gone to their final rest, looking with a faith like that of the Jews of old, for the light which was to shine out of Chicago. But the Chicago light is snuffed out like a tallow candle, leaving only a dull smoke and a cheap stink, and lo! out of Cleveland the light shines. Chicago, the sacred city of the faithful, has failed them, and they are now asking, can any good thing come out of Cleveland? Would that we could turn the eyes of the copperheads in faith to this brazen serpent—Fremont.

The hot weather is approaching. The Democratic hive must swarm. They are all neutrals. To prevent them from stinging each other to death they need a queen bee. Let them take Fremont out of the cold, lest he perish, and place him in the Copperhead hive. McClellan is upsetting his prospects by talking just war enough to spoil him as a peace candidate, and just peace enough to spoil him as a war candidate. When he had a chance to fight the rebels as a war man he fought the administration as a peace man. And now when he might have a chance to fight the administration as a peace man he tells the country to put down the rebellion. So trot out Fremont.

☞ The mail brought us yesterday two letters from correspondents widely distant, each containing the same identical paragraph, cut from their local Copperhead sheets, and credited to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, with characteristic comments. The paragraph is as follows:

> "Give us a rebel victory; let our army be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us all these, and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as General."

It is scarcely necessary with the readers of the TRIBUNE to pronounce the above a gross and palpable forgery, done in the rebel service. No such sentiment ever appeared in our columns. No Copperhead editor ever attributed it to us without the consciousness that he was telling a willful and malignant lie. It is not a thing to be mistaken about, and plain language to characterize the act is better than any other.

Illinois Heroes.

In every great battle of the war Illinois troops have been present, and their valor and heroism have been conspicuous, and the bones of her sons are mouldering upon every field in the South. Among the few officers yet mentioned in the bulletins of the severe conflict at Kenesaw Mountain we find the name of Col. Barnhill, of the 40th Illinois infantry. His full name is Rigden S. Barnhill. He was Adjutant of the regiment at the time of its organization, his commission dating the 25th of July, 1861. On the 26th of May, 1862, he became Major, and during last year was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. The Colonel of this regiment is Stephen G. Hicks, who will be recollected as the officer who made so gallant a defense at Paducah a short time since. Colonel Hicks being unfitted by a wound from active service, the command devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barnhill. Gen. Sherman reports him killed in the late battle in Georgia.

Another Illinois officer reported killed is Jacob M. Augustine, of the 55th. The dispatch does not state the rank he held at the time. He entered the service as First Lieutenant on the 31st of October, 1861, in David Stuart's "Douglas regiment," (the 55th,) which was raised at Chicago. Soon afterwards he was elected Captain of company A, but resigned March 13th, 1862. He was, however, induced to remain, and was re-commissioned Captain. Of his succeeding promotions we have no record at hand.

☞ For several years Gen. Crocker has been laboring under a painful throat disease, but has, nevertheless, continued faithfully in the service, and taken part in all the campaigns of the West and Southwest since the commencement of the war. Since January last his complaint has assumed a more serious character, and, it being a matter of life or death, he tendered his resignation. Instead, however, of accepting this, the administration has wisely seen fit to keep him in the service, and has tendered him the appointment of Military Governor of Arizona. The healthiness of that region being beneficial to persons afflicted as he is, it is probable the General will be able to accept the appointment and render the same usefulness in his new capacity that he always has in the field.

☞ The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says that during the siege of that town by Morgan, a handsome Union soldier went to the Capital Hotel, and was mistaken for a Confederate by the rebel ladies, who soon had him smothered, like Paddy's strawberries, only using kisses, instead of cream! They soon found their error, and what a fall was there, in their before smiling and beaming countenances! When he announced his presence in the parlor of the Capital it was to order that the rebel songs and music they were entertaining themselves and rebel friends with, had to be stopped, or he would send them up to the fort.

☞ Mr. B. F. Camp appears in a published letter in reply to the charge of Thurlow Weed that he was engaged in cotton speculations with Mr. Greeley. He denies the charge *in toto*. He declares that he has never bought a bale of cotton of rebels or any one else. His only dealing with cotton he avers was collecting and turning over to the Government in the line of his official duty, some abandoned cotton on rebel plantations. Mr. Greeley, he says, was never a partner with him in anything except the Tribune Association.

☞ A shocking accident occurred Wednesday last on the Grand Trunk Railway at Beloit bridge, nineteen miles from Montreal. A train of eleven cars containing 354 German emigrants, was thrown from the bridge into ten feet of water. At last accounts one car had not been reached, but from the others 34 dead and 40 wounded persons had been taken.

☞ The vine growers in the southwest of France have had a terrible misfortune; a great hail-storm has destroyed a great many vines, and in many instances ruined the small proprietors. In addition to this, diseases have appeared in the beet root and also the olive trees, which baffle the skill of the scientific and threaten to be as disastrous as that which attacked the potatoe crop of Ireland.

☞ At the drawingroom held in London by the Princess of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Adams presented Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York; Miss Wilson, of Chicago, niece of the Secretary of Legation, and Miss M. Viall, of Rhode Island. Mr. Adams presented Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York.

☞ After all the indignation assumed by the British tory organs, and the ponderous and stupid debates in Parliament, charging the United States with recruiting in Ireland for the Union army, it appears from an official statement that the administration has refused to permit any such recruiting in its name, and that the charge is manufactured by our enemies.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Movements of the Army to June 23d

The Battle of Culp's Farm.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN,
THREE MILES FROM MARIETTA,
June 23, 1864.

It is an old proverb that "large bodies move slowly," and the truth of the assertion is at once apparent while considering the advance made during the past week by the grand army of the Mississippi. This is owing to three causes: First and foremost, the determined resistance of the rebels, who have been forced to fall back more by the aid of strategy than by assault; secondly, the nature of the country through which the army is obliged to pass—long ranges of hills, ravines and swamps; and thirdly, the very unfavorable state of the weather, a continuous rain having fallen for the past two or three days, causing the streams to become perfect torrents and rendering the roads, many of which have been cut through the woods, almost impassable. In the ravines the mud is in many places eighteen inches in depth, and of the most tenacious kind. It is no uncommon occurrence to see three or four wagons, loaded with "hard tack and sow belly," so gloriously stuck in the mud as to be beyond the reach of the worn-out mule teams, some member of which, from sheer exhaustion, is compelled to lie down and give up the ghost.

CROPS.

Many of the hillsides are covered with waving crops of wheat—almost ready for the sickle—but they will never be harvested, for the inhabitants have fled at the approach of the "Yanks," leaving, in many instances, all their household effects and other portable property. These grainfields are quickly appropriated to forage purposes, and in half an hour after their discovery, countless numbers of skeleton-looking mules may be seen frisking about, where only a short time before, the golden-headed wheat was undulating in the breeze.

HOW THEY LIVE.

There seems to have been but little wealth or refinement in this section. The houses are all of the aboriginal order—a few logs placed one above another, while between the chinks in the walls it would require but little imagination to drive a six mule team. The people—what few are left—are of the most ignorant class, and their conversation in every respect, assimilates itself to the negro dialect. The rebel authorities have circulated the most outrageous stories, relative to the Yankees and their barbarity, and these poor uneducated people believe them all, and it was not until they had seen our faces for some time that they could be satisfied we are not the barbarians the chivalry have represented us to be.

POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Skirmishing has been going on constantly, day and night, since my last, and our lines have advanced inch by inch, and yard by yard. McPherson's command—the 15th, 16th and 17th army corps—is in possession of Bushy Mountains, a range of hills, which, at a distance seem to be a continuation on the east of the Kenesaw range, but on closer inspection it will be seen that quite a ravine lies between, through which the railroad runs along at the base of the Kenesaw. Immediately in front of the latter is the 14th army corps, while to the right is the 4th army corps, in front and partly in possession of a range of hills, which run in a southwesterly direction from the Kenesaw Mountain.

A DEMONSTRATION.

Yesterday afternoon a demonstration was made by the 14th and 4th army corps against the rebel works, in order to direct their attention while the 23d army corps, the extreme right of the line, which with the 20th had swung round some ten or twelve miles in a southeasterly direction from Lost Mountain, forced itself over Noe's Creek, near the Marietta and Villa Ricas turnpike. This creek is a branch of the Sweet Water Creek, which empties into the Chattahoochee River, some twenty-five miles south of Marietta. This was effected without any difficulty—the only opposition offered being made by the skirmish lines.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The demonstration made by the 4th corps was the cause of a brilliant little affair, which resulted in the capture by Whittaker's brigade, of Stanley's division, of a ridge about one and a half miles in a southwesterly direction, from which the rebel sharpshooters were pouring in a very effective fire. Gen. Whittaker immediately on taking possession intrenched himself on it, and none too soon, for the rebels subsequently made two assaults to recover it, but were repulsed with serious loss. Our loss was about 250 in killed and wounded. The rebel sharpshooters have become exceedingly troublesome, and our loss of field and staff officers has been quite heavy, owing to their deadly fire. Among the losses sustained yesterday, which were very light, I learn the following: Col. Champion, 96th Illinois, seriously wounded; Col. Price, 21st Kentucky, killed; and Major Du Fissy, 35th Indiana, wounded.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels opened quite an extensive artillery fire from a battery placed on the top of Kenesaw Mountain, but it was soon silenced by battery I, 2d Illinois artillery, which did some of the best shooting your correspondent has yet seen. The sky was dark and cloudy, and as the shells burst over the rebel batteries the flash could be seen, resembling a vivid streak of sharp, forked lightning. The effect of each shell was to make the rebel gunners retire to a place of safety, from which they would once in a while run out and fire off their pieces. But our boys had them in a tight place, and the shelling was so vigorously followed up that the rebels were obliged to retire altogether.

GEN. BAIRD ON AN ADVENTURE.

Gen. Baird commanding the 3d Division, 14th Army Corps, met with quite a little adventure the other morning. In company with a staff officer and one orderly, all unarmed, he rode out to inspect the lines, and after proceeding a short distance, met five rebels who had been cut off from their command. The General inquired where they were going, to which they replied they were going to join their regiment—an Alabama one. The General told them to turn around and go with him, which they did, thinking all the while he was a rebel officer and finally brought up at the office of the Provost Marshal, by whom they were turned over to Col. Parkhurst, Provost Marshal of the Department of the Cumberland.

The prevailing opinion is that another flank movement is about to be made to the right, and attack Marietta in the rear. Before this reaches your readers, it may be accomplished and Marietta ours. GUY.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD IN FRONT OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN, THREE MILES FROM MARIETTA,
June 24, 1864.

NO CHANGE.

There is very little change in the "situation" since my last. Kenesaw Mountain, steep and rugged, still towers up in our front, while on its summit can be distinctly seen a rebel battery of four guns, and a signal station. Once in a while a squad of rebel cavalry can be seen riding along in the neighborhood of this battery, where they remain for a few moments, and disappear among the trees. The army of the Tennessee, under the command of Gen. McPherson, is still in occupation of Bushy Mountain, a little to the east of the Kenesaw, waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up in the way of a coup de main, by the right wing of the army, when it will at once lay violent hands on the railroad and force its way into Marietta, at present our *ultima thule*. Owing to the peculiar formation of the country, our advance is necessarily very slow, and during the past two or three days, but little progress has been made. In front of our centre the Kenesaw mountains whose top resemble a double humped camel, and towers up steep and rugged. Its precipitous sides is in some places covered with a dense growth of timber and underbrush, while in others there is nothing to be seen but barren rocks. To the southwest stretches a long range of hills and ravines, through which babling brooks find their way to Noes and Sweet Water Creeks, which empty into the Chattahoochee River some twenty-five miles almost due south of Marietta. The slopes of many of these hills have been cleared, and before the approach of the army were covered with waving crops of wheat and oats, which will never be harvested by those who sowed them. The crests are skirted by a thick woods, from which the rebel sharpshooters pour forth a very annoying fire—generally reserving their fire for mounted officers, of which our loss, during the present campaign, has been quite heavy.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING.

Heavy skirmishing goes on daily, and it now ceases to cause any sensation, except when the zip-zip of the bullets is heard in too close proximity, then there is a rushing to and fro, every man for himself, as they rush to the nearest stump or tree for cover. Skirmishing just now is a dangerous occupation, and it is wonderful to contemplate the way in which it develops the bump of caution among those who have this dangerous duty to perform. In many places there is not more than one hundred yards distance between the rebel line and ours, and the stratagems resorted to by our boys to uncover the rebs are amusing. Occasionally a hat is cautiously raised on the end of a ramrod, and bang, bang, go half a dozen muskets at the unoffending tile, which when lowered exhibits three or four ventilators. Skirmishing is the hardest and most dangerous work in the army. The skirmishers are compelled, through self-preservation, to be extremly cautious, and after their positions are once secured, there they are obliged to remain cramped up in a little space of not more than three feet square. How they long for night, when they can be relieved, and then have an opportunity to make a cup of coffee, which they have been compelled to do without during the day.

THE BATTLE OF CULP'S FARM.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock two divisions of Hood's corps of the rebel army, made an attack on two brigades of William's division of the 20th army corps, and after a sanguinary fight of about an hour's duration, the rebs were forced to retire with serious loss. So sudden was the attack that but little time was given for preparation, and all that General Williams could do was to deploy his division in single line—Knipe's brigade on the right, supported by one or two regiments of Haskall's division of the 23d army corps, Keyer's brigade in the center, with Col. Robertson's brigade en echelon to the left, situated on the crest of a steep hill, at whose base flowed a small creek. In front of our position was an undulating plain skirted by a thick woods, from which the rebels issued forth in two divisions. With a loud yell they formed in column and advanced on the double quick, quickly driving in our skirmish line. Our forces withheld their fire until the rebs were within two hundred yards, when a terrible volley of infantry was poured in upon them. Batteries M and I, 1st New York artillery, poured in a fearful discharge of grape and cannister, which caused the rebels to falter for a moment. Meantime Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, attached to Geary's division, 20th corps, was not idle. It was placed on hill overlooking the scene of battle, and poured forth such a terrible enfilading fire upon the rebels that they were obliged to fall back in confusion. Another battery was placed a little to the right of Knapp's, and did some excellent work. Finally after a desperate fight, of about an hours' duration, the rebels retreated to the woods pell mell, leaving a large number of their dead on the field. Our loss was slight, only 130 in killed and wounded, while the rebel loss, as admitted by some prisoners, of whom we took about sixty, was fully 800 in killed and wounded. The loss of field officers was slight—Major Becket, 61st Ohio, and Capt. Wheeler, Chief of Artillery, of Geary's Division. He was killed by a rebel sharpshooter while placing a battery.

I send the following list of killed and wounded of the 3d Wisconsin: J. C. Dudley, Co. I, since dead; Sergt. W. Smith, Co. D, wounded; Sergt. E. P. Hulett, Co. I, do; Corp. G. Schulz, Co. E, do; G. Bowden, Co. C, do; W. Richards, Co. I, do; C. Butler, Co. I, do. GUY.

FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

Camp Rumors—A General Salute—Visit of Jeff. Davis to Charleston—Flag of Truce—Shot for Mutiny—Colored Troops.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., June 22, 1864.

The past week has been an exciting one with us Morris Islanders, for we have been flooded with all sorts of rumors as to the fortunes of Grant and Sherman. On Thursday, the 16th, we thought some terrible disaster must have befallen our arms; at 5 p. m. on that day the rebels opened every gun and battery around their whole line—Sullivan Island, James Island, Sumter, Ripley, Pinckney, the city batteries, and their two rams. We thought certainly it must be a grand jollification. The only circumstance that gave us any hope was that the guns were all shotted; but, on the other hand, they were fired at random, in every direction. In its scenic aspect the display was magnificent. To-day we learned from rebel pickets that Jeff. Davis visited the city on the 16th, and the firing was to show him what *could be done* in case of an emergency. Possibly he is nosing about for a place for Lee's army to fall back to when it is whipped out of Richmond.

And then on Monday or Tuesday we had another pretty little episode. The rebs sent in a flag of truce to the General commanding here, to inform him that a number of Federal officers taken prisoners in Virginia (and among others Gen. Trueman Seymour, who led the Union forces at the battle of Olustee, Florida) had been sent to Charleston, and were now confined in the part of the city "within range," and exposed to our shells, and that therefore the Union General had best stop his fire on the city! Gen. Schimmelfinig immediately sent word to the front to "give them forty more shells instanter."

I was talking to-day with a black man who recently got away from Fort Johnson, on James Island. He was twenty-four hours out on the swamps here, wading, swimming and scuttling along before he made Uncle Sam's lines. He started in the night, and was so tired the next forenoon that he fell asleep and slept through the day on the marsh, the long grass keeping him concealed. I asked him how he got off in the first place. He said he used to go out and carry Cap'n his blanket on picket, and so learned his ground. He had seen some five or six of the 54th Mass. men, who were prisoners in Charleston. One of them, Sergeant Simmons, had his arm shot off close to the shoulder. Simmons was pale and weak, and but half fed. Furthermore, he says that Charleston has sent all her forces to Richmond, and the forts are no more than half manned. The rebs were greatly frightened the Sunday the 55th Mass. had the skirmish on James Island. They rang the bells and turned out firemen, citizens, "everybody to the rescue." All accounts agree that there are very few troops in and about Charleston.

Pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, Wallace Baker, of the 55th Massachusetts volunteers, was "shot to death with musketry," on the 18th inst. at Folly Island. He had been found guilty of mutiny having refused to obey the orders of Lieut. Ellsworth, had struck him several blows and had endeavored to take his sword from him. The sentence was executed within a few hours after it was transmitted to the office in command. Eight shots took effect, and he was killed instantly. I hear it intimated that the matter of pay was closely connected with Baker's insubordination. These colored troops have served without pay, some of them almost a year and a half. On Wednesday, the 15th, an officer of the 21st (colored) shot a man for refusing to do duty. It is a fearful responsibility the Government is throwing on the officers of these regiments—to *compel* the men to be soldiers when the Government will not *recognize* them as such. Again, Gen. Foster has refused to *muster* Lieut. Swails, who was commissioned for bravery at Olustee. Swails was a private in the 54th (colored) Massachusetts volunteers and greatly distinguished himself in the battle above named, and in recognition of his gallant conduct was commissioned by Gov. Andrew a Second Lieutenant. But Gen. Foster will not muster him; and here is another fight to be fought. The Government will not pay him as a soldier, nor reward him, when deserving, with promotion. Swails is almost white, but the day has not yet come when justice can be done to those who have even a shade of color. I might ask this question of even the most conservative. If a white regiment had been systematically kept out of its pay for sixteen months, would you not expect insubordination, nay mutiny? More than a soldier's duty has been required of these colored troops, and, under the circumstances their conduct has been deserving of all the praise that can be bestowed upon it. The colored troops are quietly awaiting the return of Col. Hallowell, who has gone to Washington, to urge upon the Government a consideration of the case of these poor people. They expect of him, perhaps, more than a human being can perform. Truly they are fighting in a holy cause! Gen. Schimelfinig says that one or the other of these things must certainly be done by the Government, immediate recognition, or immediate muster out of the service. Nothing less than this will be justice.

The 33d U. S. colored troops, arrived a few days ago and are now encamped on this Island. Col. Higginson is North now, and report sayeth he will resign his colonelcy. The fact is, no man can have anything to do with emancipation and not very soon get sick of his occupation. It is "kicking against the pricks" all the time.

The sanitary condition of the regiments here is pretty good, although symptoms of scurvy still exist. JUAN.

FROM CAIRO.

The Heated Term—Political Matters—The Investigation of the Sturgis Disaster—Incidents of the Disaster.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CAIRO, June 30, 1864.

The "heated term" has pounced upon us somewhat unexpectedly, to the great discomfort of the denizens of this "goodlie citie," which boasteth not a dozen shade trees within its corporation. The weather is sweltering, the thermometer marking 97 degrees in a "cool spot," several days in succession. This makes us sigh for the lake's breezes, and not a few of our citizens have already started northward to pass the summer months in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. We Egyptians fairly envy you men of the lakes the pleasures of your summer life, which our mild and genial winters cannot fairly compensate us for.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the atmosphere, we find many persons venturesome enough to stir in politics. On Monday next, 5th proximo, our District Congressional Convention is to be held in this city, when a Union candidate for Congress is to be selected. The only Union men at all prominent for the office are Maj. A. J. Kuykendal and Col. Green B. Raum, of the 56th Illinois volunteer infantry. The choice will doubtless fall upon one of these, with chances in favor of Kuykendal. Milton Bartley, Esq., of Shawneetown, is independent candidate for same office, and will run whether he be nominated or not; but his influence is limited, and he will not be able to draw off from our regular candidate sufficient votes to influence the election. The Copperheads will run Josh. Allen again, if he has a "sure thing" of an election; but he will not suffer himself to be sacrificed if there is much probability of defeat. A number of lesser lights are desirous for the distinction of making the race, even with the certainty of defeat staring them in the face; but none of them, save Wm. H. Green, have acquired even a local reputation and are scarcely known beyond the shadows of their own homes. The contest will be a warm one, and the Union men will enter into it with a degree of determination which they have never before evinced, and under circumstances favorable for their success. The Copperheads have issued no call for a convention, as yet; they are waiting for somebody to tell them what they are in favor of besides "Vallandigham," and they are in a sad plight for want of a platform. The majority of the party, at least in this city, profess to be in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," but this is opposed by all the leaders, who are peace men, and would see the rebel Confederacy acknowledged, rather than another man be sent South to fight their Southern brethren.

The Military Commission to investigate the cause of Gen. Sturgis' disaster, commenced its labors on Monday last in Memphis. The testimony to be taken is so voluminous, and so many important witnesses are absent on the expedition which started out on Saturday last under Gen. A. J. Smith, that it will be several weeks before the Commission can finish their labors. So far the feeling continues unaltered toward Sturgis, notwithstanding the endeavor to shift the blame of the disaster upon Grierson, and Memphis correspondents will have their labor for their pains in bolstering up Sturgis' fortunes.

A wounded officer, just from Memphis, has furnished me a number of interesting incidents of the battle and retreat, a few of which I send you. Six infantrymen and a cavalryman, whose horse had been killed, were making their way back to Collierville, weary and foot-sore, on the third day after the battle, while resting on a log, they were surrounded by a party of rebels, who demanded a surrender. As the fugitives had no arms, the demand was instantly complied with. The rebels then ordered them to give up all their money, which was [illegible]. Then, when the rebels fired, killing the six infantrymen, and wounding the cavalryman, who succeeded in making good his escape. The regular rebel troops treated their prisoners, black as well as white, with ordinary kindness, and few atrocities were committed until after the fugitives left the town of Ripley. At this place the guerillas came up with them, and commenced their outrages. These troops belong to no regular corps, but are mere partisan rangers—soldiers when raids are going on, and citizens at other times, and most of them being attached to the commands of Chalmers and Roddy. These scoundrels swelled Chalmers' ranks at Fort Pillow, and are the authors of the massacre at that place. Whenever they met a soldier, especially colored, his death was certain, and in more than one instance did the fugitives see their friends shot down while incapable of offering any resistance. This so enraged the negroes that they became furious, and it was impossible to restrain them. When they took a prisoner, the cry was "Fort Pillow!" and down would come a gun upon a guerilla's head. Several of these scoundrels, when captured tried to beg off, saying "Fort Pillow is played out—we were not there, and are not responsible for other's acts." A negro became so lame as to be unable to proceed further, and fell by the wayside—a friend swore if he was killed to revenge him, and hid himself in a thicket near by. He had scarce time to conceal himself, when several guerillas rode up, and without saying a word began firing upon the prostrate man. The negro in the thicket immediately fired, killing one of the guerillas, and afterwards managed to rejoin his company. This circumstance coming to his Captain's ear, was acted upon, and several members who gave out were protected by their friends in the woods, where the cavalry could not follow.

Several negro recruits were secreted by friendly negroes upon the route, who furnished them with the ordinary clothing of field hands, and taking hoes upon their shoulders, passed innumerable bands of rebel soldiery, and came into Collierville in safety. Some of the negroes escaped in the direction of La Grange, near which place they were barbored, fed and protected by two citizens, who treated them with marked kindness and enabled them to re-join their commands. One negro had a family living at Holly Springs, and during the rout he became separated from the rest of the army. Taking the Holly Springs road, he went into that place unsuspected, persuaded his wife to accompany him, and with her and the children managed to make his way into Memphis. On his journey he met an acquaintance, whom he induced to volunteer and join his company at Fort Pickering.

All unite in giving credit to the negro soldiers for their good conduct. They were in the reserve, and being fully supplied with ammunition, were able to cover the retreat. The white soldiers expended their ammunition during the fight, and finding empty guns but an incumbrance, most of them threw their arms away. This was the reason of so few returning with their arms and equipments. T. H. W.

FROM INDIANA.

Nomination of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

VALPARAISO, Ind. June 30, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Union Congressional Convention has just concluded its business, having re-nominated Hon. Schuyler Colfax, by acclamation. Every county in the district was represented, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Messrs. James N. Tyner, President of the Convention, J. B. Belford, candidate for elector of this district, and by A. Gurney, Esq., candidate for District Prosecutor.

A letter was read from Mr. Colfax before the nomination, in which he declared his sentiments fully as to the duties of Union men in the present crisis. The letter was eloquent and patriotic, and fully endorsed the action of the Administration, and was received with tumultuous applause.

A set of resolutions were adopted by the Convention, endorsing the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, the Baltimore Platform, the platform of the Indiana State Convention of February 22, 1864, the action of Gov. Morton, and of Schuyler Colfax, and pledging a united support to the army in the field until rebellion shall be crushed and traitors utterly overthrown.

CORYDON E. FULLER,
Secretary of Convention.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

Vallandigham and John Morgan—Gov Bramlette's Letter.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 29.]

A secret order styled "The Sons of Liberty" exists in Indiana, and probably other Western States, not dissimilar in its character and object to the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that members of this order were advised that Morgan would be in Kentucky and Vallandigham in Hamilton on or about the 14th of June. It was through information furnished by members of this order that Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, was apprised of Morgan's intended raid and attack upon Frankfort. The rumor that there was collusion between the friends of Vallandigham and Morgan seems possible. The Indianapolis *Journal* asserts it positively, and in the letter of Gov. Bramlette, which we append, significant allusion is made to it. It would seem strange indeed that the Sons of Liberty should be advised of the simultaneous raids of the Canadian and Kentucky Confederates, unless a common understanding was had between the two traitors, and concerted action determined upon, if Morgan was able to carry out his programme. That they were so advised is evident from the fact that certain of their number admonished Governor Bramlette of the approaching danger, in time for him to provide for it.

The following is Governor Bramlette's letter, to which allusion is made above:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, June 22, 1864.

Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind:

DEAR SIR:—I return you my most grateful thanks for your prompt assistance during Morgan's recent raid. The timely arrival of the 43d regiment Indiana volunteers gave us entire relief against all apprehension of danger. Although the citizens had repulsed the rebels, yet the large numbers still infesting this section at the time of their arrival kept us upon constant vigil, and serious apprehension of another assault.

The patriotism and kindly feeling which prompted the gallant veterans of the 43d to rush to our relief without delaying, after their long and arduous labors, to even greet their families, deserves the highest commendation from their countrymen, and will ever command from us of Kentucky the profoundest gratitude of our hearts.

The appearance of Vallandigham in Ohio, simultaneously with Morgan's raid in Kentucky, fully confirms the matters made known to me through General Lindsey, by you.

The defeat of Morgan has frustrated their movements for the present, but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil-doers.

Yours truly,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Terrible Railroad Catastrophe on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

An emigrant train, consisting of eleven cars, went over Belord Bridge, at St. Hiliare, Canada East, on the 29th ult., with 354 emigrants on board. A dispatch says:

Thirty-four bodies have been recovered, and between 30 and 40 taken out, more or less badly injured.

The train from Quebec has been delayed in consequence.

One car has not been sufficiently reached to allow the dead to be taken from it.

Only two living have been rescued from this car.

The depth of the water where the accident happened is about ten feet.

The engineer went down with his engine, but escaped with slight injuries.

A dreadful responsibility seems to rest on this man for violating the standing order to stop before going on the bridge.

The conductor, Thos. Finn, is killed. The fireman is also supposed to be killed.

St. Hilaire is about nineteen miles from Montreal.

The Pirate Alabama and Her Prizes.

Captain Semmes, of the Confederate steamer Alabama, has requested the London *Times* to insert the reasons why the Confederate cruisers burnt their prizes, and his suggestion for a remedy. The communication fills two columns and a half of the paper. He says it was his intention to have sent all his prizes for adjudication into the ports most convenient for the parties concerned, but this intention was frustrated by British Order in Council. Captain Semmes asks was it expected that he would abandon the right of capture altogether, or that he would be guilty of the child's play of capturing the enemy's ships with one hand and releasing them with the other? Further he inquires what inconvenience to Great Britain, for example, could possibly have grown out of the fact of the captured vessels lying quietly in the port of Liverpool in the charge of a ship-keeper and prize-agents until she could be adjudicated; and if she should be condemned, why should she not have been sold as quietly as if she had been seized and sold under any execution for debt? Captain Semmes takes credit to himself and his officers for every ship set on fire, in so much as they sacrificed their own chances of prize-money to the good of the rebel States.

☞ The following exciting event, according to a correspondent, took place recently in Baltimore harbor: Our harbor has been on fire for the last twenty-four hours, literally on fire. The surface of the water, for thousands of square yards has been a perfect flame, caused by the destruction of the Italian ship Juliana, which took fire while lying at the wharf and loading with petroleum. She had on board one thousand eight hundred barrels, and had to be towed over to the opposite side of the basin to save the surrounding property. As the barrels would burst, the oil spread over the water in a flame.

☞ As railways are to play a conspicuous part in the wars of the future, the various governments of Europe intend to attach an engineer corps to the different sections of working mechanics for disabling the railways and locomotives of the enemy, and for repairing those which the opposing army may have demolished. The people in Europe are looking anxiously and earnestly at our war, and are taking lessons from us daily. It is said that the Emperor of France intends soon to dispatch two agents to America—one civil and the other military—to watch the progress of events, and report to the imperial government.

Commencement Exercises of Wheaton College.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WHEATON, Ill., June 30.

Wheaton College observed its fourth commencement on Wednesday, the 29th inst. In the absence of President Blanchard, who has gone to Idaho upon a health-seeking trip, Rev. J. C. Webster, being present upon a visit, presided, and conferred the degrees upon request of the Board of Trustees. He also preached the Baccalaureate on the Sabbath. His presiding was with dignity and appropriateness, and his sermon was highly spoken of.

The war which has taken away one hundred of the students of this institution, had left only three young ladies to graduate. These were Misses Brith, Bradley, and Wheaton, who acquitted themselves well in the reading of their essays. Dr. Edward Beecher delivered his masterly oration, pronounced last year before the "Phi Beta Kappa" of Yale College, upon "the Competition of Languages, and the ascendancy of the English Language." I dare not mar the address by an attempted analysis; it will probably be given to the public through the press.

Rev. Geo. Beecher, the second son of the Rev. Doctor, an alumnus of Wheaton and of the Chicago Theological Seminary, addressed the Society of the Alumni upon the Relation of the College System to our Country. On the day after Commencement the young man also took to himself a wife, one of the daughters of that place, a Miss Lewis. Rev. F. Oxnard addressed the Literary Society.

The Board of Trustees elected Rev. J. C. Webster to the chair of Logic and Rhetoric. There is some encouragement that Mr. W. will accept. This would make a large accession to the working force and the attractiveness of this institution. Mr. W. is a brother of Gen. Webster of this city, and is the pastor of the Congregational Church in Hopkinton, Mass., where he has been settled for twenty-five years. The Board also accepted the proposition of the Lovejoy Monument Association to establish a Lovejoy scholarship of $1,000, for the use of colored students, who are to be received to the same privileges and upon the same terms with white pupils. Mr. Lovejoy was a trustee in the Wheaton College. The college finds itself out of debt and now, by the gift of Warren L. Wheaton, Esq., in possession of thirty acres of land adjoining the village and laid out as an addition to the town. The land lies upon the beautiful swell south of the railway. Lots in small numbers will be sold to *bona fide* settlers, who shall make upon them permanent and worthy improvements. Already several of our citizens have located their homes at Wheaton; among them B. F. Taylor, the editor; Mr. Childs, of the Mechanical Bakery; Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Secretary of the Freedmen's Commission and others. Wheaton has already graduated twenty students, six of whom are ladies. The number of students during the last year was about two hundred. Regular instruction is given in vocal music by Prof. Baker. His choir of thirty-five discoursed fine music on commencement day. He also leads them in the devotional music at the regular morning exercises. J. E. ROY.

Errata.

In the publication of the new Tax Bill yesterday, two provoking errors occurred in reference to the two vital items of Incomes and Whisky. We therefore republish these as follows:

Income tax, over $600 and not exceeding $5,000—five per cent. Over $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000—seven and a half per cent. Over $10,000—ten per cent.

Spirits, distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, if first proof, from July 1, 1864, per gallon, $1.50; from February 1, 1865—$2 per gallon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1864.

The resignation of Mr. Chase, and the uncertainty of who was to fill his place, sent gold into the clouds this morning, and it touched 270 in the twinkling of a clam shell. Speculators at the Board of Trade undertook to make prices follow it, but failed, not from lack of will, but lack of means. It is now more difficult to raise the money than to offer high figures. As it was wheat was carried up 8@10c, but it soon fell back. The demand upon bankers was, of course, very large, with but a partial recognition of the wants of borrowers, particularly those of the "fishy" persuasion. The late intelligence conveying the fact that Senator Fessenden had been offered the control of the Financial Bureau, created an almost immediate revulsion, and Gold and prices went down. Gold which was likely to go up to almost any figure, suddenly dropped to 235, then to 230, and some reports say as low as [illegible]; but it finally rallied and closed at the 3d Board at 255. Here the market opened at 249, advanced to 250, and closed at 220 bid. Silver was nominal at 225. Government 5-20s were firm, and sold in New York at 102. Here 101 was bid.

LATER.—A dispatch from New York received at the Board of Trade this evening at 8 o'clock puts the latest price of gold 210, a decline of 60 cents since 10 o'clock this morning.

Eastern Exchange was heavier to-day, with a downward tendency. Bankers were unable to obtain [illegible] remains at par.

It is worthy of remark, and shows a healthy state of loyalty among the people of Chicago, that during the panic in finances during the past two days, that not $5,000 of Government securities have been thrown upon the market. The people believe in the Government, its stability, its power to put down this rebellion, and to pay its debts, even if the figures which express it were doubled.

The decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury that the use of certified checks in payment for foreign bills of exchange was not forbidden by the gold bill, seems to afford almost vital relief to operators in New York. It is stated that over 90 per cent of the ordinary business payments of the people of this country are settled by these and similar financial expedients, and to forbid the use of these certified checks in any important department of legitimate business would be attended with the most disastrous results both to the enterprise of private individuals and to the credit of the public Treasury. If this be true, foreign exchange dealers have had a narrow escape, and should be thankful.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—This week closes our comparison for the fiscal year. We have revised our figures, and they fairly represent the business for the year as it has been kept in even weeks. The imports are given in their foreign cost in gold, without the addition of freight, duty or exchange. The exports of produce are given in their home value in paper currency. The specie is the tale value as coin. It will be several weeks before the official summaries for the year will be completed, and our readers will do well to preserve this table for reference:

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Imports mdse.	$129,311,367	$177,286,464	$215,537,617
Exp'ts produce.	133,716,069	185,350,923	165,[illegible]
Exp'ts specie.	53,349,735	50,048,145	57,773,6[illegible]

These figures have a bad look for the American people. They are all against us. It will be seen that our imports have increased $38,000,000, while our exports except gold, have decreased $20,000,000. The exports of specie have increased over $3,700,000, making a difference against us of about $61,000,000.

—The Stock Exchange this afternoon adjourned over until the 5th of July.

—It should be borne in mind that the bids for the $22,000,000 additional to the $75,000,000 will close on the 6th inst. No offers will be accepted at less rate of premium than four per cent. We need hardly enlarge on the advantages which this loan presents, both to small and large capitalists. The interest is six per cent, payable semi-annually in gold. This, at the present price of gold, is equivalent to fourteen per cent interest. If gold, as all patriots hope, should decline, the subscribers to the loan will find their compensation in the decline of commodities. If gold keeps its present absurd price, or advances as all traitors hope, the holders of the loan will not suffer like the holders of other descriptions of property. They will receive their interest in gold whatever may be its price.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	4,662	11,929
Wheat, bu	45,535	72,663
Corn, bu	97,319	57,759
Oats, bu	27,771	166,035
Rye	1,101	60
Grass Seed	1,550	1,888
Broom Corn		10,457
Cured Meat	17,540	65,0[illegible]
Pork	10	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	3,190	77,779
Tallow, lbs	2,120	5,816
Live Hogs	3,328	1,981
Cattle	911	460
Hides, lbs	46,0[illegible]	78,256
Highwines, bbls	1,326	180
Salt, lbs	2,151	3,035
Butter, lbs	56,707	18,085

The resignation of Secretary Chase and the advance in gold caused a fresh excitement to-day in the general produce markets, and prices have again advanced.

There was a more active inquiry for Flour, and the market was firm and active, but without any material advance in prices. About 3,500 brls changed hands, at $11.25 for white winter extras; $10.50 for red winter extras, and $9.50@10.50 for spring extras—the market closing very firm.

The Wheat market opened firm and active, but as soon as the news from New York of the advance in gold was received, it became buoyant and closed at an advance of 8@10c per bushel. About 225,000 bushels changed hands, at $2.08@2.16 for No 1 Spring; $1.96@2.01 for No 2 Spring; and $1.90@1.92 for Rejected Spring—the market closing very firm at the outside quotations, with a strong upward tendency.

Corn was active and firm at an advance of 2@3½c per bushel—with sales of 400,000 bushels, at $1.33@1.33½ for No 1 Corn; $1.30½@1.33 for No 2 Corn, and $1.22@1.25 for Rejected Corn—closing at outside prices. River and Canal Corn was in active demand and firm at $1.31@1.33 afloat.

Oats were 1@2c higher than at the close of 'Change yesterday, but there was less activity, and we report sales of only 65,000 bushels, at 81@83½c for No 1 and 79@80c for No 2—the market closing firm.

Rye was in active demand and prices advanced 1@5c ℔ bushel, with sales of about 15,000 bushels, at $1.40@1.45 for No 1 Rye; $1.42 for No 2 Rye; and $1.30 for Rejected Rye. Barley was entirely neglected and prices are nominal.

Highwines were still unsettled and dull in consequence of the uncertainty entertained with regard to further legislation on the revenue bill, but there was no change in prices. About 2,100 barrels were sold, at $1.68@1.70—the market closing quiet at $1.67@1.68.

There was a good demand for Mess Pork, and we note a sale of 500 brls fair city packed at $40.00. The best brands, however, are held firmly at $42.50, with buyers at $41.00. Lard is generally held at 21c—the latter for kettle, and we note a sale of 50 tcs prime city steam at 17c.

Salt advanced 25c ℔ brl, and we note sales of about 12,100 brls, at $2.75@2.80 for new afloat and on dock, and $2.50@2.60 for old. Ground Alum Salt was sold at $2.15 ℔ sack.

Freights ruled ½c lower—with more activity, eight charters having been made at 5c for wheat, 5c for corn and 3c for oats to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been characterized by extreme firmness, with a strong upward tendency on all descriptions of goods.

Our quotations on Coffee are unchanged, but prices are firmer. There is a moderate amount of activity in the market with a fair supply.

Green Salted Hides are in fair request and firm at 11@11½c per lb. Dry Flint are still inactive and easy at present quotations.

Carbon Oil is in demand, but the receipts are still small and inadequate. The market continues firm at the advanced rates quoted yesterday.

Linseed Oil is in active demand, with a very limited supply; prices are very firm at previous rates. Lard Oil very active with a further advance of 5c per gal, on Raw and Boiled.

In Sugar the market continues very firm and advancing. On Cuba and Porto Rico we note a further advance of 1c per pound, also on New York refined, powdered, etc., of 1c per lb, and on Coffee Sugars of ½c on previous quotations.

Syrups are in fair demand, but very firm; but with previous quotations unchanged.

In spices the market is [illegible] active, and [illegible] tied, as the result of the movements in the gold market and the intended additional duties to be imposed. On Allspice and Pepper we note an advance of 2c ℔ lb on previous rates.

In Tobacco prices are unsettled and almost nominal, under the influence of the fresh rates of duties that have come into operation to-day. The market is very firm, with a strong upward tendency.

In Beef Cattle the demand for good qualities has been a shade better, and prices rule firmer. Medium and common grades are dull and unchanged at previous quotation. Entered sales 1,[illegible] head, at $[illegible]@7.25—mostly at $5.25@6.00 gross.

The Hog market has been less active, and prices have declined 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs from yesterday's quotations. Entered sales 3,978 head, at $7.00@10.10—but principally at $9.25@9.75 ℔ 100 lbs.

In Sheep there has been a fair demand for good qualities, at previous quotations. Entered sales 900 head, at $3.50@4.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

MONTHLY COAL SALE AT NEW YORK.

An Advance of $1.23 Per Ton on Last Month's Prices.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 29th.]

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place at noon to-day, at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Great Western Railroad, in William street, Simeon Draper acting as auctioneer. There was a large attendance, and bidding was very spirited. The following are the sales, with the prices and general averages:

LUMP—[illegible] tons at $[illegible]; [illegible] do at $[illegible]; [illegible] do at $9.75; average this month $[illegible]; last month's average $[illegible]; advance this month $[illegible].

STEAMBOAT—1,000 tons at $9.[illegible]; [illegible] do at $9.75; [illegible] do at $[illegible]; average this month $[illegible]; last month's average $[illegible]; advance this month $[illegible].

GRATE—[illegible] tons at $[illegible]; [illegible] tons at $[illegible]; [illegible]; average this month, $[illegible]; last month's average, $[illegible]; advance this month, $[illegible].

EGG—[illegible] tons at $[illegible]; [illegible] tons at $[illegible]; average this month, $[illegible]; last month's average, $[illegible]; advance this month, $1.24.

STOVE—1,300 tons at $10.35; [illegible] tons at $[illegible]; [illegible] tons at $10.40. Average this month, $10.[illegible]; last month's average, $9.07; advance this month, $1.[illegible].

CHESTNUT—[illegible] tons at $[illegible]; [illegible] tons at $[illegible]; [illegible] tons at $9.25; [illegible] tons at $[illegible]. Average this month $[illegible]; last month's average, $[illegible]; advance this month, $[illegible].

General average of all the sales to-day, $1.23 higher than last month.

New York Wool Market for Three Days Ending June 29.

Though the excitement incident to the spasmodic movements in gold and exchange has measurably abated, the market is very strong, and with a good demand for consumption and investment, the advantage is clearly with sellers. The late heavy transactions in domestic fleece has reduced the supply to an unusually low figure, and with the probability of a vastly increased consumption, as the result of the dearth of cotton, buyers are thus early contracting largely for the new clip in various sections of the country, at prices which would have been deemed fabulous ninety days ago. We learn by private advices from the West that purchases have been made in some sections as high as [illegible], though the major portion of the transactions are reported at [illegible], according to location and condition of clip. The movement in foreign continues small, most holders having retired their stocks altogether from market in view of the increased cost abroad, and prospective increase of impost duties. The sales for the three days comprise [illegible] Domestic fleece at [illegible]—including [illegible] to arrive, at [illegible]; [illegible] bales pulled, [illegible]; California, on private terms; [illegible] bales [illegible], latter price for choice from second hands; [illegible] do Cape, also from second do, [illegible]; [illegible] do Scoured Cape, $1.0[illegible]; 15,000 lbs Rabat, [illegible]; and [illegible] bales Constantine, on terms not transpired.

Sales of Western Beeves at New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

A. D. Mead, 38 of A. Lister's Illinois still-fed Steers, 7¼ cwt, fair, at 14@16c.

P. F. Cary ran out 165 for Dunaway & Ward, medium, 8 cwt Illinois, at 12@16c.

I. Budlong, for A. Lister, 36 Illinois stillers, 7¼ cwt, good, fat Cattle, at 15@16c, average $1.50 each.

H. Westheimer, for himself, 123 Illinois Cattle, bought at Albany [illegible] cwt, and sold here at a loss of $[illegible] ℔ head, rated 7¾ cwt, and running out at 14@16c.

B. Bertram, for W. Taylor, 51 common Ohio Steers, 6¾ cwt, grass Cattle, inferior, at 13@15c. Also, for himself, 18 good Illinois Cattle, at 17@18c on 8¾ cwt.

E. Loughman, for Steeley, Chambers, Reed & Co., 9[illegible] medium Illinois Steers, said to have been corn-fed, but had a grass look, 6¾ cwt, average 15c.

C. E. Woodruff, 62 Illinois Steers, for Hatch & Co., fair, 6¾ cwt, corn-fed, at 14@16c.

Bees & Hughes for H. Remington, 80 Illinois steers, very good, 8¼ cwt, at 15@16c. Also, 75 for G. W. Baugh, of Illinois poor, 6 cwt, scarcely average 15c.

Murray & Glover, 1[illegible] for Morton and Simms, Illinois, very common, uneven, sold at 13@15c.

F. Samuels, for himself, 30 good, 6¾ cwt, called 7 cwt, at Albany, where he bought them. Illinois corn-fed run out at 12@14½c.

George W. Brown, 33 Illinois steers, very good on his own account. Rated 7 cwt, and retailed at 14@16c.

Beech & Bray had 75 of Gregg's Illinois cattle, good 7¼ cwt, selling at 15c. Also for Yanel, 16 Ohio cattle, fair, uneven, at 13@15c, at Bergen.

Teed & Wheeler, for Platt & Parks, 150 head common Illinois stillers, very uneven, may average 7¼ cwt, sold at 13@16c. Also 187 corn-fed Illinois steers, for Fisher, at rather higher figures.

C. W. Conger & Co., for themselves, 21 good, fat Illinois steers, at 15@17c on 7¾ cwt.

W. Fowls, for Sweet, 48 Michigan steers, oxen and heifers, poor, at 12c on 6½ cwt.

P. McCaffrey & Co. sold 31 Illinois steers at 14@15c, on 6¾ cwt.

H. Hurd, for himself, sold 47 Illinois steers, mostly good, at 14@15c on 7 cwt.

Wheaton & Valentine had 66 good Kentucky and Illinois steers, bought at the yards, rated 7¼ cwt, and retailed at 15@17c, some of them about as good as any cattle on sale.

S. Schnitzer & Co. bought 284 Illinois still-fed cattle of D. Waxel, at Albany, paying about 14¼c on 6¾ cwt. They report them sold here at 15c on 6 cwt. Besides losing 50 lbs each on their passage from Albany—butchers having the advantage of weight this week—they lost 18 of them by the excessive heat, the conductors keeping the cars standing in the hot sun unnecessarily.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday 1,815,000 feet. Market very active, with an inadequate supply. Prices rule very firm with an upward tendency.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday 800,000. In active demand, with very small receipts. Market firm at previous quotations.

LATH—Received yesterday 610,000 pcs. Receipts rather limited, and in fair demand. Prices firm and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Jenny Bell, from Manistee, sold by Bickford, 100,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, at $20.00; balance at $19.00. The following cargoes were sold to arrive: 180,000 feet Oconto lumber, ½ strips, balance long joists, at $24; 175,000 feet Oconto lumber, prime ¼ strips, at $20.00; [illegible] feet lumber, from Gardiner's Mill, Green Bay, ½ strips, at $[illegible]; 105,000 feet lumber, from Grand Haven, ½ strips, well cut, at $24.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	$[illegible]
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1864.

There is quite an active demand for staple dry goods. Considering the season, the demand is unusually large. This is owing to the fact that dealers are led to believe prices will continue to advance. The price list which we give below is corrected by the best authorities every day, and will be found remarkably accurate:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Appleton, 4-4	67½	Amoskeag A	62½
Atlantic, A	62½	Massachusetts, 3-4	51
Pacific	62½	Medford	51
Cabot, A	61	Portsmouth, 3-4	31
Eagle	61	Pepperell, O	44
Indian Head	62½	" R	42
Indian Orch'd, W	55	" E	51
" B. B.	40	Pocasset	50
" C	50	Stark, A	56
" A	58	Waterville	50
" N	55	Pepperell, 10-4	1.35
" L	50		

PRINTS.

Sprague, Light	32½	York	30
Phillip Allen, D'k	31	Richmond, light	32
American, Dark	31	Richmond, Dark	32
Dunnell, Dark	32½	Black and White	30
Shirting Styles	31@32	Franklin	27
Duchess, B	29	Lowell, Light	27½

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

Bates	36	53	James' Mills	36	50
Blackstone	36	53	Lonsdale		55
Hope	4-4	51	New York Mills		60
Hill	7-8	47	Wamsutta		58
Hill or Semper Idem	4-4	54	Waltham		45
James' Mills	31	45	"	10-4	1.40
	33	45	Red Bank	4-4	36
			"	7-8	34

DELAINES.

Manches'r (old)	31	@35	Pacific (new)	42
" (new)		42	All Wool, plain	70
Pacific (old)	31	@35		

GINGHAMS.

Scotch Ginghams	44	Hampden	38½
Lancaster	40	Glasgow	37½

WOOLEN FLANNELS.

Red Twilled	50@75	Blue Twilled	55@65
Gray Twilled	50	Opera Flannels	55@80

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton, bl'n, wide	55	Manchester	65

TICKS.

Amoskeag, A C A	90	York 32-inch	75
" A	80	Palmer Co.	50
" B	75	Albany	37½
" C	70	Pemberton	60
" D	65	Whittenton A A	65
Swift River	55		

SHIRTING STRIPES.

Amoskeag, Dark	65	Whitt'n's, D'k, C	44
" Light	64	" Light, C	44
Uncasville, Dark	50	Shetucket, Dark	37
" Light	50	Albany	38
		American, C	50

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	80	Pembroke	[illegible]
Hamilton	80	Clinton	55
Manchester	65	Haymaker	50
York	75	Washington	65
Pearl River	75	Brown, Warren	57½
Easton	50	" Madison	55
Providence	50		

COTTONADES.

New York Mills	55@65	Whittenton	60
Everett	57½@75	Farm'r's & Meck's	105

HEAVY DRILLS.

Amoskeag, Brown	65

BLEACHED CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	48	Pepperill	50
Bates	40	Lewiston	37

SLATE CORSET JEANS.

Lewiston	37	Pepperell	45
Bates	37	Canoe River	37
Indian Orchard	37	Amoskeag	48

SUNDRIES.

Y'k Nank'n, pl'n	45	Burlaps	30
" tw'ld	50	Coats' Sp'l Cot'n	110
Bro. Crash	18 @22	Willimantic	110
Bleached do	18 @24	Silesia, Lonsdale	57½

COLORED CAMBRICS.

Amoskeag	21	Washington	21
Victory	21	Paper Cambrics	21@24

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Gilbert's	$4.50	Lewis'	$4.00

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received at the various yards about, 1,600 head of which number 800 head arrived late in the afternoon, principally by the Alton and St. Louis Railway. Entered sales 1,033 head at $[illegible]@7.25, mostly at $5.25@6.00 per 100 lbs. There has has been little improvement in the general activity of the market as compared with the previous days of the week. Good Cattle are a shade firmer, but still the demand is most limited, and in the sales made no quotable change has been established. Several droves of very prime shipping Cattle are in the yards this evening unsold, and unless an increased demand should exist to-morrow, will have to be shipped through on owners' account. Shippers have evidently little confidence in the Eastern markets at present; and speculators show no disposition to invest, excepting in a very small way, in Beef Cattle. Medium grades are in limited demand, and range at $4.10@5.50 gross. Common Cattle are still very dull, with few buyers at any price. We note the sale of one drove of ten head of coarse oxen, averaging weight 1,245 lbs, at $3.50 ℔ 100 lbs. This is a specimen of the prices realized for this description of stock. The principal sales made were by Dawson & Co. to Haseburg of 64 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,440 lbs, at $7.25; and Sherman, Hall & Pope to Morris Wetzel & Reinneman of 82 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,311 lbs, at $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
Allendale	Diable & Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dawson & Co.	Haseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.25
G. Adams	Zeigler & Kahn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Diable & Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Flanigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	Borland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Diable & Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Dillon	Diable & Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Borland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Morris, W. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davidson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H. & P.	J. Watts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolton	Gething	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H. & P.	Morris, W. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received at the various yards about 4,500 hogs. Entered sales 3,978 head at $7.00@10.10, principally at $9.25@9.75 ℔ 100 lbs. With a large amount of activity in the market, prices have been irregular and unsettled, but show a decline of 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs, on yesterday's quotations, excepting the sales made at the Fort Wayne yard, on which we find a decline of 50@75c per 100 lbs. We note this fact as illustrating the difficulty which must necessarily exist to any uniform range of prices, at all the yards, so long as they remain separated by such distances from each other. There has been a decline in the activity which was so prominent yesterday, owing principally to the receipts having increased more rapidly than was expected; and the probabilities that next week being a holiday week, there will be less business done in the Eastern markets. In point of quality the supply to-day has been rather above the average. The day has been cooler and better adapted for business; yet there are from 700 to 900 hogs in the yards this evening unsold.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
G. Adams	Tracey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.25
W. F. Brown	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burnett	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	B. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	F. Houghland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Romp & Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	Roe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawell	McAmith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed	Metcalf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	M. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	W. Boyce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger	F. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Brewer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	M. Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lasen	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Robinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.70
do	Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Robinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H & P.	Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Wilson	Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H. & P.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts of Sheep are more liberal. Large numbers of stock sheep are passing through to our Western sheep farmers, indicating that the Wool trade of the Northwestern States will be shortly immensely extended. Medium to prime qualities are in limited demand, at prices ranging from $3.50@4.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Hosbury	133	109	$4.25
Bentley & Nudd	Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cundit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curtis	Crock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keys	Cundit	[illegible]	℔ head	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Clarke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger	Hosbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.50

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—More active and ½c ℔ bu lower. The engagements were as follows: To BUFFALO—Bark Alice, with wheat, at 7½c; schrs Enterprise, Eliza Logan, Wings of the Wind, Kate Heckman, Dreadnought and Joseph Cochrane—all with corn, at 7c; prop Dunkirk, with oats, at 5c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS.—There is great irregularity in rates; but the engagements to-day were chiefly at 95c for flour to New York and $1.05 to Boston, although some contracts have been made at lower figures. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.05@[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	95@[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following are the railroad rates:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	0.75	1.50
" rail and Lake Erie	0.70	1.40
To Boston, all rail	0.80	1.60
" rail and Lake Erie	0.75	1.14
To Portland, all rail	0.80	1.60
To Montreal, all rail	0.65	1.30
To Buffalo, all rail	0.42½	0.85
" rail and Lake Erie	0.37½	0.75
To Baltimore, all rail	0.70	1.40
To Philadelphia, all rail	0.70	1.40
To Pittsburg, all rail	0.50	1.00

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,662 brls; shipped, 11,929 brls. Market more active and firmer, but without any material advance. Sales to-day were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—200 brls "Wild Pigeon" at $11.50; 200 brls "Eckert's choice" at $11.00; 100 brls "Renwood" on p. t. RED WINTER EXTRA—200 brls red winter wheat extra at $10.50. SPRING EXTRAS—200 brls Brown & Co's "Union," and 50 brls "Cedar Falls" at $10.00; 200 brls "Bartlett's," 100 brls "Bradwell," 150 brls Iowa "Janesville," and 100 brls "Gray Fox," all at $9.75; 200 brls "Albion," and 300 brls "Waconsta"—all at $9.50; 150 brls choice extra at $9.75; 200 brls good extra at $9.50. SPRING SUPERFINE—80 brls "Shell Rock" and 100 brls good super at $[illegible].

BRAN—Scarce. Sales to-day, 20 tons Bran in bulk at $22.50 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 45,535 bu; shipped, 72,663 bu. Market active and advanced 8@10c ℔ bu since the close of 'Change yesterday. Sales to-day were as follows:—SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—10,000 bu No 1 Spring at $2.08; 20,000 bu do at $2.09; 36,000 bu do at $2.10; 5,000 bu do at $2.11; 15,000 bu do at $2.12; 5,000 bu do at $2.13; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at $1.96; 15,000 bu do at $1.97; [illegible] bu do at $1.97½; 45,000 bu do at $1.98; 15,000 bu do at $1.99; 22,000 bu do at $1.99½; 10,000 bu do at $2.00; 1,000 bu No at $2.01; 1,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at $1.80; 1,500 bu do at $1.81; 4,000 bu do at $1.82; 2,500 bu do at $1.81½; 1,500 bu do at $1.83—the market closing firm at the outside quotations, and with a strong upward tendency.

CORN—Received to-day, 96,319 bu; shipped, 57,759 bu. Market active and advanced 2@3½c per bushel. Sales were: CORN IN STORE—25,000 bu No. 1 Corn at $1.33; 15,000 bu do at $1.32; 20,000 bu No. 2 Corn in store at $1.30; 14,000 bu do at $1.30½; 20,000 bu do at $1.32; 20,000 bu do at $1.30½; 1,000 bu do at $1.31; 3,000 do (in C. & N. W.) at $1.30½; 400 bu Rejected Corn in store at $1.22; 4,000 bu do at $1.25; 11,000 bu do at $1.23. RIVER CORN AFLOAT—5,000 bu River Corn by sample at $1.32 afloat; 24,000 bu do at $1.32 afloat; 10,000 bu do No. 2 do at $1.31½ afloat; 5,000 bu do at $1.31½ afloat; 20,000 bu do at $1.31 afloat; 3,500 bu do at $1.33 afloat; 3,500 bu do in store at $1.30—½c storage.

OATS—Received to-day, 27,734 bu; shipped to-day, 166,035 bu. Market advanced 1@2c per bushel above yesterday's 'Change quotations. Sales were: 1,500 bu No 1 Oats in store at 81c; 30,000 bu do at 82c; 5,000 bu do at 82½c; 5,000 bu do at 83c; 4,000 bu No 2 Oats in store at 79c; 5,000 bu do at 80c, closing firm at 83c for No 1 Oats in store.

RYE—Received to-day, 1,101 bu; shipped, 60 bu. Market more active, and 5@8c higher. Sales: 800 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.40; 12,000 bu do at $1.45; 5,000 bu No 2 Rye in store at $1.42; 400 bu Rejected Rye in store at $1.30.

BARLEY—Received to-day, none. Market neglected and entirely nominal. No sales reported.

ALCOHOL—Unsettled and nominal at $3.35@3.38 ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 56,707 lbs; shipped to-day, 18,085 lbs. Market active and firm. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	30@32c
Shipping Butter, in firkins	28@30c
Grease Butter	[illegible]

Sales to-day were as follows: 20 firkins choice at 32c; 16 firkins do at 31c; 42 firkins at 30c.

BROOM CORN—In good demand and firm. Sales, 3 tons prime at $260 delivered.

BAGGING—Market moderately active, and in fair supply. Prices very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Monitor A, seamless	$1.10
Hampden E, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	1.00@1.10
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	70
Extra Heavy A	[illegible]
Empire City sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City sewed linen	[illegible]
Excelsior A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
" two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ¼ brls cotton	[illegible]
" " ¼ " linen	[illegible]
" " ⅛ " cotton	[illegible]
" " ⅛ "	[illegible]
" " 1-16 "	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	1.50

CHEESE—In fair demand, and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	17 @18 c
Western Reserve	16 @17 c
Western States	15 @16 c

COFFEE—This market continues firm at previous quotations. In the absence of any speculative demand, sales are limited to present wants. We quote:

Santos	46 @47 c
Java	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	44@45½c
Rio, good to prime	46@47½c

EGGS—In better supply. Prices have consequently declined 1@2c on yesterday's quotations. We note sales to-day at 15@17c per doz.

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES, for last years' Apples the supply is small and the demand rapidly decreasing. New Apples are a little more plentiful but firm at present quotations. TOMATOES have just entered an appearance, and are consequently being offered at high prices. We quote the market at $2.00@2.50 per box. ORANGES in good demand but very small supply. Market firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl	$5.00@5.50
Green Apples, raw, ℔ bu	4.00@5.00
Whortleberries, ℔ bu	5.00@6.00
Strawberries, ℔ bu	6.00@10.00
Cherries, ℔ bu	6.00@8.00
Gooseberries, ℔ bu	2.00@2.50
Currants, ℔ bu	2.25@2.75
Lemons, ℔ box	10.00@11.00
Oranges, ℔ box	11.00@12.00

DRIED FRUITS—Apples firm at previous quotations. The market is, however, quiet, receipts being very small and demand very limited. PEACHES quiet and unchanged. FOREIGN FRUITS are very firm at our present quotations. There is, however, little doing. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ℔ lb	9 @ 10
Apples, Michigan and Ohio	10½@ 11
Apples, New York	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Cherries	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves	18 @ 19
Pared Peaches	28 @ 30

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers ℔ box	$5.57½@5.75
Raisins—M. R., ℔ box	5.00@5.50
Currants, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

Sales to-day 13 brls Michigan apples at 11c.

FISH—WHITE FISH—There is no improvement in the previous almost nominal supply. Prices remain firm and unchanged. TROUT—Easy and in fair receipt. MACKEREL—In good demand, and very firm at present prices. CODFISH—Firm and unchanged. HERRINGS—In fair supply with a moderate demand. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, half brls	$9.00 @ 9.25
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, "	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout, "	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ℔ half brl	[illegible]
No. 1 " " " large	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 " " new kits	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
Family Mackerel, half brls	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ℔ box	[illegible]
Scaled	[illegible]
Pickled Herrings, round	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]
No. 2 "	[illegible]
Dutch Herrings, ℔ keg	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 1,326 brls; shipped, 180 brls. Market unsettled, but without material change in prices. Sales to-day:—300 brls at $1.70; 400 brls at $1.69; 300 brls at $1.68; 400 brls at $1.67; 300 brls at $1.68—closing quiet at $1.67@1.68.

HIDES—Received, 46,000 lbs. Shipped, 78,256 lbs. There has been no fresh feature to note in the market. Green Salted Hides are in demand, and firm at present quotations. Dry Hides and all other descriptions are dull and inactive. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	9½@ 9¾
Green Salted, trimmed	11 @11½
Green, part cured, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip and Calf Murrains	[illegible]

LEATHER—Market generally active, prices are steadily advancing, and stocks decreasing. Sole Leather and Calfskins are in principal request, prices continuing firm and unchanged. Foreign leathers are high, and at present quotations buyers are indisposed to sell excepting for immediate and pressing wants. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Line, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco, Sole	[illegible]
Calf, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper, ℔ foot	[illegible]		
Collar, ℔ foot	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 36 lbs	[illegible]
Harness, ℔ lb	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1, medium	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoine, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1, heavy	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoine	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]	Linings	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]	Roans	[illegible]
French Calf, 24 lbs	[illegible]		
French Calf, 31 lbs	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—In fair supply, market active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible]	Lath Yarn, Manilla	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Tarred	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—Receipts continue limited, with an active speculative demand. Prices continue firm at the advanced rates quoted yesterday. On Benzole we note an advance of 5c per gal. Market in very limited supply and tolerably active. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test	[illegible]
Straw Oil	[illegible]
Benzole	[illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—The market is in very restricted supply and prices continue firm with a strong upward tendency. LARD OIL is in large demand [illegible] quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, extra	[illegible]
Lard Oil, common	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neats Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]
Pickerel Oil	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 17,540 lbs cured meats [illegible]. Market quiet but firm.

Mess Pork—In fair demand and very firm [illegible] city at $40.00.

Prime Mess Pork—Nominal at $[illegible].

Lard—Firm. Sales to-day: 50 tcs prime city steam at 17c. Leaf Lard at 17c.

POULTRY—In small supply and limited [illegible]. We quote:

Dressed Chickens ℔ doz	[illegible]
Live Chickens	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys ℔ lb	[illegible]
Live Turkeys	[illegible]

POTATOES—Receipts very limited [illegible] demand. The market consequently rules very firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

Neshannocks	[illegible]
Peach Blows	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, 2,151 brls. [illegible] Market advanced 25c per brl and active. Sales to-day were 1,400 brls new to arrive at $2.[illegible]; 5,000 brls on dock, 4,000 brls do at $2.[illegible]; [illegible] brls do at $2.65; 1,600 brls do at $2.60 delivered; 250 brls old Saginaw at $[illegible]; 500 sks Ground Alum Salt at $2.15 ℔ sack.

DOMESTIC—New Fine	[illegible]
Old Fine	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Turk's Island ℔ sack	[illegible]
Ground Alum ℔ sack	[illegible]

SUGAR—We again change quotations [illegible] refined sugars, the increased [illegible]. On Cuba and Porto Rico we make an advance of 1c ℔ lb; on Hard Sugars of 1c ℔ lb; and on Coffee of ½c on yesterday's quotations. At these prices here are only a few lots offering [illegible] the strong speculative demand existing [illegible] buyers may be found more than willing to [illegible] the market at even an advance upon existing rates. There is no decline in the previous activity [illegible] ward tendency of the market. We quote:

New Orleans	[illegible]
New Orleans, clarified	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]
Belmonte Yellow	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A. A. Portland	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—In moderate demand. Prices very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]

SPICES—The market is somewhat unsettled as the result of the contemplated arrangements relative to customs duties on imported goods. [illegible] demand prices rule very firm with an advance of [illegible] on Allspice and Pepper. We quote:

Allspice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]

SALERATUS—Market moderately active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]
De Land's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 2,120 lbs. Shipped, 5,816 lbs. Market in small supply, and good demand [illegible] present quotations. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

TEA—Market quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ℔ lb	$1.15@[illegible]
do do superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to extra fine ℔ lb	[illegible]
do do do finest to choicest, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Oolongs, inferior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Souchongs, ℔ lb	[illegible]

TOBACCO—With the imposition of a fresh rate of duties upon all descriptions of Tobacco, the market is unsettled and deranged. Manufacturers are seemingly unable to determine the exact effect of the intended arrangements of Congress may have upon prices, and have accordingly withdrawn quotations. We now give the quotations at which the [illegible] are selling by the following houses of the city. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common, stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt do do	[illegible]
Com'n do do do	[illegible]

WOOD—Market very active and [illegible] supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Beech ℔ cord	$10.50—Delivered at $[illegible]
Hickory, ℔ cord	11.00 [illegible]
Maple, ℔ cord	11.00 [illegible]

WOOL—Receipts small and prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	[illegible]
Medium Fleece	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 20,000 lbs fine fleece at [illegible] at 88c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. July 1.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Michigan, Davis, Marquette, [illegible] tons pig iron and sundries.
Prop Dunkirk, Sayle, Detroit.
Prop G J Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, [illegible].
Prop Empire State, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Adriatic, McGraw, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop F W Backus, Forrest, Grand Haven, [illegible] shingle bolts.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber, [illegible] in shingles.
Bark Levi Rawson, Hammond, Milwaukee.
Bark Sunshine, Brown, Milwaukee.
Brig Powhattan, Foster, Fuller's Pier.
Schr E B Allen, Knights, Milwaukee.
Schr Dreadnought, [illegible], Milwaukee.
Schr Gertrude, Converse, Buffalo, [illegible] lumber from Oconto.
Schr Presto, Parish, Erie, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr Louise Ann, Carlson, White Lake, [illegible] lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr Twin Sisters, [illegible].
Schr Freedom, Nelson, Holland, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Island City, Parker, Kalamazoo, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Emma, Imbritt, Muskegon, [illegible] bolts.
Schr Gem, Hale, Union City, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Little Belle, Vibert, Point Sable, [illegible] shingle bolts.
Schr Active, Campbell, Gray's Landing, [illegible] lumber, [illegible] posts.
Schr P. Hayden, Tetard, Manistee, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Garibaldi, Molton, St Paul's Pier, [illegible].
Schr Pauline, Hurgen, Sheboygan, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Sinai, Caswell, Manistee, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Nelson, St. Joseph, [illegible].
Schr Lumberman, Cook, Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Experiment, Hill, Manitowoc, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Chieftain, Calhoun, [illegible], [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Jennie Rumbell, McKay, Goderich, [illegible] lumber, [illegible] lath.
Scow Hirondelle, [illegible], [illegible] lumber.
Scow L B Goldsmith, [illegible], [illegible] lumber, [illegible].
Scow Grace A G[illegible], [illegible] lumber, [illegible].

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, [illegible].
Prop Fountain City, [illegible], 3,250 brls flour, [illegible].
Prop Badger State, [illegible], 1,000 brls flour, [illegible].
Prop Tonawanda, [illegible], brls flour, [illegible].
Prop G J Truesdell, [illegible].
Prop Ottawa, Warren, [illegible].
Prop J Barber, [illegible].
Prop Sun, Jones, [illegible] flour.
Prop Indian, [illegible].
Bark Cleveland, [illegible].
Bark Indiana, [illegible].
Brig Powhattan, [illegible].
Brig Banner, [illegible].
Brig Algomah, [illegible].
Schr J. S. Newhouse, [illegible].
Schr Joseph Cochrane, [illegible].
Schr Mary Collins, [illegible].
Schr Adriatic, [illegible].
Schr Morning Light, [illegible].

MARINE MATTERS.

LAKE CAPTAIN [illegible] about 10 o'clock, [illegible] Globe, was lost [illegible] vessel when off [illegible] the following circumstances [illegible] with a fee wind [illegible] with a heavy sea [illegible] cated, the small boat [illegible] which unhooked [illegible] jumped into the boat [illegible] when she was capsized [illegible] him overboard [illegible] clear away the [illegible] all was silent, and [illegible]. The boat was lowered [illegible] but the distance [illegible] any avail. Captain [illegible] at Buffalo to [illegible] widely known on [illegible] friends. We are [illegible] $10 will be given [illegible] addressing Thos [illegible] falo.—[Detroit Free Press.]

SUNDRY ITEMS.—[illegible] time past has been [illegible] River, returned [illegible] presumed will resume [illegible]. The tug Michigan [illegible] lief of the bark S. [illegible] piscata, Lake Michigan [illegible] here yesterday, and [illegible] grounded a day or [illegible] land, has been [illegible] arrived here yesterday [illegible].

BARK SUNSHINE.—[illegible] at the flats early [illegible] succeeded in getting [illegible] been chartered and [illegible] the schooner Polo [illegible].

VESSEL DISASTER.—[illegible] while being towed [illegible] two sings, bound [illegible] leak badly. She [illegible] to this city at an [illegible] Cleveland, her deck [illegible].

LARGE RAFT.—[illegible] yesterday morning [illegible] mense raft, measuring [illegible] width. It's con[illegible].

Miscellaneous.

INTERNAL REVENUE.
OFFICIAL.

Public notice is hereby given [illegible] of United States [illegible] 1st, 1864, has been [illegible] sessor. It embraces [illegible] Carriages, Silver [illegible] demanded of all [illegible] lists. FIVE PER CENT [illegible] Taxes not paid [illegible] and THE PER CENT [illegible] other taxes not [illegible] July 30th, 1864. Licenses must [illegible] penalty of three [illegible] years imprisonment [illegible] allowed to transact [illegible] Merely having applied [illegible] Collector's Office [illegible]

jy1-m27-9td1w

NOTICE.

To Policemen and Others.

On the 26th or 27th [illegible] was granted to E. [illegible] Quartermaster [illegible] Squadron, for service [illegible] Chicago. He was [illegible] was born at South [illegible] mariner by occupation [illegible] fair complexion, [illegible] being enlisted [illegible]

A REWARD [illegible]

will be paid for [illegible] Canvon, corner [illegible]

jy1-m10t-1m

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

FARE REDUCED [illegible] Passenger trains [illegible] and Kinzie streets [illegible] ending the New [illegible] reaching Milwaukee [illegible] 9 a. m. for Milwaukee [illegible] wauke. 5 p. m. for [illegible] Grounds. 5.30 p. m. for [illegible] Grounds and [illegible] Returning, trains [illegible] and Evanston [illegible] and arrive at Chicago [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

E. REED & [illegible]
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........July 1.

CLEARED..........July 1.

MARINE MATTERS.

Miscellaneous.

INTERNAL REVENUE. OFFICIAL.

NOTICE. U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, CHICAGO, June 27, 1864.

To Policemen and Others.

A REWARD

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

Special Notices.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. James

Doctor Thomson

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

$100—Proclamation.

Fireweed.

Afflicted Read.

UPHAM'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is warranted to cure any case of Dyspepsia, no matter how long standing. Price $1. Sent by mail.

UPHAM'S GRAVEL SPECIFIC is the only remedy that will cure Gravel, Kidney Complaint, and all Diseases of the Bladder. Price $1. Sent by express.

UPHAM'S HEADACHE SPECIFIC needs but a trial so convince the most skeptical that it will cure Sick or Nervous Headache, Neuralgia in the Head, &c. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, Chilblains, &c. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail.

The above preparations will be sent to any address on receipt of the money. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Descriptive circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, agents for Chicago.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

Spermatorrhea.

Tish Wang.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Hair Restorative.

Eureka

THE

Infallable Hair Restorative.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

Reasons Why the Eureka Should be Used.

WM. VAN ZANDT, M. D.

ROBT. FISHER,

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Banking and Exchange.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL, paid in.......$600,000.

E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice Prest. E. E. BRAINTERD, Cashier.

Commission Merchants.

J. W. POTTLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 216½ South Water St., Chicago.

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Commercial Brokers, 21 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Business Cards.

TURNER & NICOLES, PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Choice Sugar-Cured Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Jowls, Dried Beef.

Smoked, Pickled, or Fresh. Also,

SUPERIOR KETTLE-RENDERED LEAF LARD,

Put up expressly for family use, in tierces, barrels and kegs. Also,

EXTRA MESS AND MESS BEEF, AND BEEF HAMS, PRIME MESS AND MESS PORK,

by the barrel or quantity, and all of our brand as packing, cheap.

Fresh Meat at retail every morning. Country orders attended to. Post Office Box 5135.

WILLIAM BEATON, PLUMBER, 79 DEARBORN STREET.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Supt. Chicago, June 28th, 1864.

"UNION LINE."

THE UNION TRANSPORTATION AND INSURANCE COMPANY

Cars Run Through from Chicago to Philadelphia and New York without Transfer.

TIME GUARANTEED—RATES GUARANTEED.

D. S. GRAY, Gen'l Sup't, Columbus, Ohio.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, 28th June, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHARLES S. TAPPEN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Medicinal.

Pile Remedy.

PILES.

A SURE CURE.

Every body is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

General Depot, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

With Improvements for 1864,

Standard Farm Machinery,

F. G. WELCH, General Agent. P. O. Drawer 5378, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

J. G. STANLEY,

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

PARIS LETTER.

The American News Abroad—How the Mexican Affair is Regarded—The Emperor in a New Role—He Attempts to Walk on the Water and Goes Under.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, June 16th, 1864.

Grant within twelve miles of Richmond, Warren posted on the left at only seven miles' distance from the rebel capital—such is the brief but eloquent summary of the last dispatches just brought us by the Persia. I said at the beginning of this wondrous campaign that so long as the Federal armies continue to advance, so long as the distance between them and the rebellious capital continued to diminish, so long would confidence in the Northern cause continue to be the prevailing feeling in Europe. And so it proves to be up to the present time. In vain Southern agents and allies pretend to predict that every fresh arrival will bring us tidings of the retreat and abandonment of the enterprise. No such ominous sounds have yet reached us. "On to Richmond!" is still the word; and so it is steadily repeated and acted on; so it is believed that it will eventually come to pass.

The Paris papers published yesterday morning the correspondence exchanged between Hon. Mr. Dayton and Mr. Seward, in April and May last, on the subject of the resolution on Mexican affairs, passed by the United States Congress. Considerable surprise was at first excited by reading the language addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys to the American Minister. "Do you bring us peace or war?" was the somewhat abrupt and startling question with which Mr Dayton found himself greeted on entering the cabinet of the French Foreign Secretary. Now I will venture to affirm, on my own personal knowledge and observation, after no short experience of the people of this country and their feelings towards America, that such is by no means the language which they would approve of France holding to the United States with respect to Mexico and the Mexican expedition. Why, it is notorious that the whole affair in Mexico was from the very first and still is obnoxious to the French nation—almost as obnoxious to them as Mr. Seward boldly and justly declares it to be to the American people. The French people have only just consented to bear with and put up with the odious Mexican business because it was a pet scheme of the Emperor and the imperial government. But as to "going to war" with America either about it or in support of it, France as a nation would scout the very idea of such a policy; and I do not hesitate to say that had even the Emperor Napoleon with all his power and prestige attempted to push forward his utopian and visionary plans respecting Mexico, at such a price, such madness would have led inevitably to his own downfall and destruction. The French Emperor has gone forward in the Mexican business simply because he knew that the American Government was not for the present in a condition to interfere with him. The policy was certainly not generous; but it seemed safe, at least, if not very honorable; and so the French nation only grumbled and looked on and murmured against the expenditure of blood and treasure in distant and profitless expeditions. But when the time comes, as it will, for America to act as well as speak her mind, she will find her task more easy, perhaps, than she supposes, for she will have to deal not with French national opinions, but only with Imperial idealisms.

Considerable alarm was excited in Paris last week by the report that the Emperor had had a narrow escape for his life at Fontainbleau, and full advantage was taken of the incident by the speculators at the Bourse. The facts, which have been much exaggerated, were briefly these: His Majesty's attention having been directed to a contrivance for enabling persons who cannot swim to "walk the water" in cork boots, and so escape drowning, he determined to test its efficacy himself. Accordingly he adjourned to one of the deep ponds or fish tanks of the palace, and having equipped himself, proceeded to "walk the water." At first he seemed to get on very well; but being now very corpulent, and therefore top-heavy, his Majesty presently toppled over, and as the cork boots insisted upon coming uppermost, the head of the wearer naturally went downward, and so Napoleon III took a cold bath whether he would or not!

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, OF ILLINOIS,

In the House of Representatives, June 14th, 1864, in Reference to the Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that this late day of the session compels an abridgment of discussion upon a subject of such overshadowing importance, yet I cannot let the occasion pass without briefly giving my reasons for voting for this constitutional amendment.

SHALL SLAVERY STILL LIVE?

Slavery is to-day an open enemy, striking at the heart of the Republic. It is the soul and body, the spirit and motive of the rebellion. It is slavery which marshals yonder rebel hosts which confront the patriot armies of Grant and Sherman. It is the savage spirit of this barbarous institution which starves the Union prisoners at Richmond, which assassinates them at Fort Pillow, which murders the wounded on the field of battle, and which fills up the catalogue of wrong and outrage which mark the conduct of the rebels during all this war.

In view of all the long catalogue of wrongs which slavery has inflicted upon the country, I demand to-day of the Congress of the United States the death of African slavery. We can have no permanent peace while slavery lives. It now reels and staggers towards its last death-struggle. Let us strike the monster this last decisive blow.

The Thirty-seventh Congress will live in history as the Congress which prohibited slavery in all the Territories of the Union, and abolished it at the national capital. The President of the United States will be remembered as the author of the proclamation of emancipation, as the liberator of a race, the apostle of freedom, the great emancipator of his country. The Thirty-eighth Congress, if we pass this joint resolution, will live in history as that which consummated the great work of freeing a continent from the curse of human bondage.

Never, since the day when John Adams plead for the Declaration of Independence, has so important a question been submitted to an American Congress as that upon which you are now about to vote. The signing of the immortal Declaration is a familiar picture in every log cabin and palatial residence all over the land. Pass this resolution, and the grand spectacle of this vote, which knocks off the fettres of a whole race, will make this scene immortal.

Live a century, nay, a thousand years, and no such opportunity to do a great deed for humanity, for liberty, for peace and for your country will ever again present itself. Pass this joint resolution, and you win a victory over wrong and injustice lasting as eternity. The whole world will rise up to do you honor. Every lover of liberty in Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, the world, will rise up and call you blessed. The gallant soldiers in the field who are giving their lives for liberty and the Union will call down upon you the blessing of Heaven. Let the lightnings of God (fit instruments for the glorious message) transmit to the toiling and struggling soldiers of Sherman, and Hunter, and Butler, and Grant the thrilling words, "slavery abolished forever," and their joyous shouts will strike terror into the ranks of the rebels and traitors fighting for tyranny and bondage. The thousands of wounded in the hospitals around this capital would hail the intelligence as a battle fought, and a great victory won.

This constitutional amendment has passed the Senate, long regarded as the citadel of the slave power. How strange if it should fail in the popular branch of Congress! The people and the States are eager and impatient to ratify it. Will those who claim to represent the ancient Democracy refuse to give the people an opportunity to vote upon it? Is this your confidence in the loyal masses?

The passage of this resolution will strike the rebellion at the heart. I appeal to Border State men and Democrats of the free Middle States; look over your country; see the bloody footsteps of slavery; see the ruin and desolation which it has brought upon our once happy land; and I ask, why stay the hand now ready to strike down to death the cause of all these evils? Why seek to prolong the life, to restore to vigor the institution of slavery, now needing but this last act to doom it to everlasting death and damnation?

Gentlemen may flatter themselves with a restoration of the slave power in this country. "The Union as it was!" It is a dream, never again to be realized. The America of the past is gone forever. A new nation is to be born from the agony through which the people are now passing. This new nation is to be wholly free. Liberty, equality before the law is to be the great corner stone.

Much yet remains to be done to secure this. Many a battle on the field has yet to be fought and won against the mighty power which fights for slavery, the barbarous system of the past. Many a battle has yet to be won on the higher sphere of moral conflict. While our gallant soldiers are subduing the rebels in the field, let us second their efforts by sweeping from the statute book every stay and prop and shield of human slavery, the scourge of our country, and let us crown all by incorporating into our organic law the glorious prohibition of slavery. For myself, I mean to fight this cause of the war, this cursed cause of all the expenditure of blood and treasure from which my country is now suffering; this institution which has filled our whole land with desolation, sorrow, and anguish; I mean to fight it until neither on statute book nor in Constitution shall there be left a single sentence or word which can be construed to sanction the stupendous wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I thank God and a liberty-loving constituency for the privilege of voting for this constitutional amendment, for universal emancipation throughout the country. Let us now, to-day, in the name of liberty, justice, and of God, consummate this grand revolution. Let us to-day make our country, our whole country, the home of the free.

I conclude in the language of the President: "So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as in the providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it."

☞ The Marshal McMahon succeeds the late duke of Malakoff in the governorship of Algiers.

EUROPE.

Jeff. Davis in a French Court.

Belligerent Cruisers—The Danish Question—Forged Rebel Bonds—Accident to Napoleon—Shocking Cruelties on an American Ship, etc., etc.

NEW ENGLISH RULE REGULATING THE RECEPTION OF WAR PRIZES IN BRITISH PORTS.

The following important instructions have just been sent by the English Government to the Governors of colonies respecting the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruisers, if brought into British waters:

DOWNING STREET, June 2, 1864.

SIR—I think it well to communicate to you the decisions at which her Majesty's Government have arrived on certain questions which have arisen respecting the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruisers, if brought into British waters:

1. If any prize captured by a ship-of-war of either of the belligerent Powers shall be brought by the captors within her Majesty's jurisdiction, notice shall be given by the Governor to the captors immediately to depart and remove such prize.

2. A vessel which shall have been actually and bona fide converted into, and used as, a public vessel of war shall not be deemed to be a prize, within the meaning of these rules.

3. If any prize shall be brought within her Majesty's jurisdiction, through mere stress of weather or other extreme and unavoidable necessity, the Governor may allow for her removal such time as he may consider to be necessary.

4. If any prize shall not be removed at the time prescribed to the captors by the Governor, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

5. If any prize shall have been captured by any violation of the territory or territorial waters of her Majesty, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

Her Majesty's Government have not thought it necessary to make any addition to the instructions already given with respect to cargoes, viz: that her Majesty's orders apply as much to prize cargoes of every kind which may be brought by any armed ships or privateers of either belligerent into British waters as to the captured vessels themselves. They do not, however, apply to any articles which may have formed part of any such cargoes if brought within British jurisdiction, not by armed ships or privateers of either belligerent, but by other persons who may have acquired or may claim property in them by reason of any dealings with the captors.

These rules are for the guidance of the executive authority, and are not intended to interfere in any way with the process of any court of justice.

I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL.

A FRENCH LAW SUIT AGAINST JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[From Galignani's Messenger of Paris, June 14]

The Civil Tribunal on Saturday gave judgment in a suit arising out of the destruction by the authorities of the Southern States of America of a ship and cargo of cotton, after the same had been purchased by French merchants.

In the beginning of 1862, MM. Dupasseur, Lecoq & Co., of Havre, bought at New Orleans a vessel called the Lemuel Dyer, and embarked on her 2,783 bales of cotton. In April following the ship and cargo were burned by order of the Adjutant General of the State, thus causing the owners a loss of nearly 2,400,000f. Count Mejean, the French Consul, immediately addressed a protest to Mr. Moore, Confederate Governor of Louisiana against the destruction of this property, and also of 187 bales of cotton belonging to a Mme. Favre, another French subject, but was unable to obtain compensation. The parties interested then applied for redress to M. Drouyn de L'huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who replied on the 9th of April, 1863, that as the Emperor had not recognized the Confederate States, intervention was impossible.

MM. Dupasseur & Co. and Mme. Favre then determined to apply to the ordinary tribunals, and having learned that MM. Erlanger & Co., bankers, had contracted for a loan to the Confederate States, they applied to the President of the Civil Tribunal for a judge's order authorizing them to lay an attachment on the funds in the hands of the above named bankers. The order was granted, but cancelled soon afterwards at the demand of MM. Erlanger & Co., MM. Dupasseur & Co., and Mme. Favre consequently commenced the present proceeding against the Confederate States, represented by their President, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Memminger, Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Seddon, Minister of War, demanding a provisional indemnity of 20,000 francs.

This demand raised an important question of competency. Mr. Senart, counsel for the plaintiffs, maintained that his clients were authorized to make their demand by article 14 of the Code Napoleon, which enacted that foreigners were amenable to French tribunals for all obligations contracted towards French subjects, and he cited a great number of precedents in support of this interpretation of the law. MM. Erlanger and Company appeared by counsel to demand that the plaintiffs should not be allowed to take advantage of any judgement that might be given to attach the funds in their hands. After hearing M. Senart in reply, and the Public Minister, the Tribunal gave a judgment by which it declared that MM. Erlanger & Co. had no *locus standi* in court, not being parties interested. With regard to the plaintiff's demand, the Tribunal decided that article 14 of the Code Napoleon did not apply to persons acting in a public capacity, but only to private individuals; it therefore declared itself incompetent, and condemned the plaintiffs to pay all costs arising from their demand.

A similar judgment was given in the case of Mme. Favre.

SHOCKING CRUELTIES ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

[From the London Times, June 14th.]

On Friday the chief, second and third mates of the American ship Albatross were charged under a warrant at the Newport Police Court with a brutal assault on one of the crew, a man named Peter Peterson. From the statement of the complainant and other seamen on board, it seems that the brutal conduct of the prisoners had resulted in three of the seamen being lamed; another seaman was thrown overboard and suspended by a rope for about a mile, another was fearfully wounded in the leg, the wound being afterwards alive with maggots, and another had one side of his head and whiskers shaved, and was thus kept to be laughed at by his persecutors. It transpired that all this cruelty was perpetrated at sea, and the case was not, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the Bench. The prisoners were, therefore discharged, but the seamen were advised to apply for redress to Mr. Knapp, the American Consul.

FORGED REBEL BONDS.

A letter in the London *Times* city article states that a quantity of forged rebel bonds, of £20 each, have been put in circulation in England.

The writer says they were sent from New York and sold. One batch of $72,000 was sold to go to Holland.

Mr. Ashbridge, of Liverpool, writes to the London *Times* that he has been trying to discover if there were any more counterfeit Confederate bonds in circulation than those already reported, but could find none.

ACCIDENT TO NAPOLEON.

[Paris (June 15th) Corr. of the Cork Reporter.]

The almost exclusive subject of conversation at the Bourse to-day was an accident said to have happened to the Emperor yesterday at Fontainebleau. It is said that while rowing on the lake in the pleasure grounds he fell into the water, and that he received an accidental wound on the head from a boat which pushed forward to pick him up. Owing to the absurd laws against "false news" none of the evening papers dared to make the slightest allusion to this, which is really the leading topic of the day. Were the press free the truth would be sifted by this time, and people would know the real importance of the accident. But its dark rumors circulate, and the natural organs of public information are mute. It is to be presumed that the Emperor cannot have been seriously injured, because it is announced that he is coming to Paris for a ministerial council to-morrow.

NO PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

[From the Daily News, June 15.]

Under these circumstances it would seem as though the difficulties in the way of a settlement had almost vanished, and that there ought, therefore, to be no serious doubt as to the result. Instead of this being really the case, however, the prospect of a pacific solution appears to be as remote as ever. Germany still resists the proposal of the neutral powers, and hopes by holding out to secure in the end a larger slice of Danish territory. In this condition of affairs everything depends on the firmness and unanimity of the mediating powers in adhering to their own proposal. If they resolve to maintain the line of the Schlei, which they have declared essential to the independence of Denmark, and announces this resolution in the conference, there can be little doubt that Germany will yield, and a settlement be effected on the basis of their own proposal. If, however, the neutral powers waver, Germany, doubtless, will still hold out, the conference break up without result, and the war inevitably re-commence.

Maryland a Free State.

[From the Baltimore American, June 27.]

The Twenty-third article of the Bill of Rights, reads as follows:

"Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves, are hereby declared free."

This article, after a protracted debate in the Constitutional Convention, in the course of which it was sustained in a masterly manner by the advocates of anti-slavery, was passed, as our readers have already learned, by a vote of 53 yeas to 27 nays.

There is no single act in the history of Maryland that can compare in importance with the passage of this article. As we gaze through the long vista of coming years, and contemplate the change that will be wrought by this measure, we are overwhelmed with the immeasurable significance of an act so wondrous in its simplicity.

The reception of this news hardly creates a ripple upon the current of our tranquillity. It was a foregone conclusion, and our minds were long ago made up in regard to its realization. We are not taken by surprise, and we do not hurrah with wild excitement. We simply enjoy the calmer and the higher satisfaction that springs from the consciousness of duty done. We understood the nature of the obstacles to be overcome, and we knew at the same time how to remove them. We rejoice quietly in the hour of consummation, and in our inmost hearts we are exceedingly glad at the success which has crowned our efforts.

The members of the convention will look back upon that day as one laden with precious memories. Should it be the only public act in the life of any one of them that life will not have been lived in vain. It is not granted to every man to gild the evening of his declining days with such a reminiscence.

The regeneration of a commonwealth like ours is not an everyday occurrence. It is hard to estimate this work at its full value. But we shall see and know it better hereafter. All we know now is that the vestiges of a great evil are cleared away; that the canker of a great iniquity is extirpated, root and branch; that to our posterity no compromise is bequeathed which may be a fruitful source of discord hereafter. Races are forgotten and humanity is honored. We have joined the train of rejuvenated States in the march of freedom. We have torn away the mask from the deformity of slavery and we have wrenched the rod from the oppressor. We look to the future with hearts full of hope and trust, confident that Providence in its own good time will work out for us a brilliant destiny.

We offer our hand to our sister States and ask their congratulations. We ask them to join us in the prayer, God preserve the Commonwealth of Maryland. They have watched our course with approving smiles, and cheered us with words of encouragement, and in the hour of joy we shall not forget the thanks we owe to them.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

DROUGHT.—The northern section of this county is suffering terribly from drought. There has been no rain in Richmond, Hebron, Alden, or Harvard, for nearly two months. Numbers of farmers are turning their cattle into their fields, which present a burnt and sad appearance. The centre and southern part of the county is faring better.—*Woodstock Sentinel*, 29th.

THE CROPS.—The rain chronicled last week has not been repeated here, but localities not far distant have been favored with grateful showers. We hear that the prospect for a plentiful harvest in Champaign county was never more encouraging. Corn, which drooped under the drought, took a new lease of life from the late rain, and shoots laughingly skyward, promising to shell out gloriously in the autumn. Wheat is said to be unually plump, and some fields are ready for the sickle. Rye also is ready to be harvested, and other crops are in a gratifying state of forwardness. Help is scarce, and farmers will find it difficult to take care of their produce, even with the assistance of labor-saving machinery.—*Champaign Union*, 30th.

THE DROUGHT—Still continues without abatement, from which vegetation is beginning seriously to suffer. Signs we have in abundance—heavy black clouds rising in the northwest; they mount toward the zenith; stillness reigns; when soon a wind breaks upon us and the storm ends in—dust. Or, in the west a black, threatening cloud is seen rising; thunder rumbles along the horizon, and forked lightning shoots athwart the sky; this time without fail we are to be blessed with a copious, refreshing rain; when lo! the ominous cloud parts, and the storm passes to the north and south of us. Or, haze overspreads the sky and thickens; mist or fine rain drops descend, and you feel sure that a general, steady, long, old fashioned rain is about to set in; when again, even a sign so promising, fails, and the drought continues. But at last, just as we are writing this, the glad sound of pattering rain justifies the hope that we are soon to have its grateful and rejuvenating influence upon the thirsty earth.

P. S. And even this prediction has failed.—*Lacon Gazette*, 29th.

WISCONSIN.

MORE RAIN.—After patiently waiting ten days since the last shower, we are again blessed with a still more abundant supply. It has been raining at intervals since yesterday afternoon, and as we go to press this morning the rain is still falling. The ground is now in better condition than it has been any time since June came in, and we hope next week to be enabled to state that the improved prospect for crops has dropped gold below $2.40 and wheat below $2.00 per bushel.—*Monroe Sentinel*, 29th.

WEATHER.—The week ending to-day has given us some remarkable specimens of weather, the first part of it the thermometer ranging from 92 to 103 deg. in the shade at midday, while on Monday and Tuesday mornings fires were comfortable, the thermometer indicating about 55 deg. Fahrenheit.

Rain has at last fallen, and every face we meet wears a pleased expression. It began to fall Tuesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, and continued in copious quantities nearly all night, and some fell on Wednesday.—*Oshkosh Northwestern*, 29th.

IOWA.

HEAT.—Last Sunday the mercury indicated a temperature of near blood heat, being the warmest day of the season.

In the evening the clouds gathered, and burst upon us in a copious shower. Vegetation is prospering admirably, and a good crop is confidently expected, except wheat and grass, which will not be heavy.—*Knoxville Repub.* 28th.

KANSAS.

DROUGHT.—In many of the Northern States the papers are complaining of drought. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and some parts of Missouri, have suffered severely. Kansas, for the most part, has been visited by refreshing rains, though a little more of the same sort, especially in this vicinity, would do no damage to the crops.—*Leavenworth Conservative*, 28th.

ADULTERY AND ELOPEMENT.

The President of the First National Bank of Pontiac the Accused Party—Warrants Issued—Escape of the Parties.

[From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, 29th.]

Our Pontiac neighbors are just now exercised over a case of scandal that has been brought to light in that town, in which Mr. Wm. H. Perry, President of the First National Bank there, figures as the most conspicuous character. This person has for some time past been residing at Pontiac, having been a former resident of Medina, New York. At one time, if we mistake not, he was connected with the now defunct Bank of Pontiac.

It seems that before he removed with his family to Pontiac he formed the acquaintance, at his former place of residence, of a blooming young widow named Mrs. Laura Wilson, with whom he became intimately associated—and, for aught we know, too much so. Be that as it may, she accepted his invitation to visit Pontiac, where Perry introduced her into his own household and into the most aristocratic families in the vicinity. Mrs. Wilson, being, to all appearances, an accomplished lady, soon became a favorite in the place. Perry paid all attentions possible to her, and frequently treated her with drives, rides, and occasionally accompanied her to concerts, &c. All this time the gay deceiver was prompt in his attendance to business, and to his family, which was, of course, a *ruse* to divert any suspicions that might arise in reference to his conduct.

Frequently, during the past six months, Perry was called to Detroit on business, and at each trip he was accompanied by his paramour. They put up at the Biddle and Russell Houses, where they registered themselves as man and wife, and occupied the same apartments. These visits to this city were often made, and the same programme enacted. At times Mrs. Wilson would come in alone, and afterwards be joined by Perry. The latter always paid the hotel bills, amounting to $25 and upwards each time. A few days ago, Mr. Perry informed his wife that she had better take a trip to Elmira, N. Y., and, unsuspectingly, she consented to take the trip. The strange conduct, however, of her husband in making this proposition excited her suspicions, but, not being of a jealous turn of mind, she resolved not to believe herself, and started from home as desired. On her way to Detroit, her mind naturally reverted to the past, and the suspicions previously suggested to her assumed a more definite shape. Laboring under such impressions as naturally crowded upon her mind, she determined, upon mature reflection, to return home.

The next westward bound train conveyed her back to Pontiac, and then she found that her worst fears were more than realized. Mrs. Wilson had evidently taken full possession of her house, with the intention of "staying awhile." All solicitations on the part of Mrs. Perry could not prevail on the paramour of her husband to leave. She had been invited by Mr. P. to stay, and she was "not going to leave, come what might." Had this occurred in some people's house, a storm would instantly have arisen, and might have broken with unrelenting fury upon the head of the impudent jade who dared to invade the sanctity of a peaceable household. Mrs. Perry, however, with a perseverance which does her credit, refrained from engaging in a personal encounter with a degraded one of her sex, and sought legal advice upon the subject. She called upon Mr. M. E. Crofoott, Prosecuting Attorney for Oakland county, who immediately set about getting redress for the outraged wife.

As no criminal acts could be proved against the parties, in that county, a conference was had with Mr. Gavin, the prosecuting officer of this county, and it was decided to arrest Perry on a charge of lascivious conduct with Mrs. Wilson and afterwards have Mrs. Perry prefer a charge of adultery against him. The former course was pursued, and on Monday the papers were duly made out, and officer Sullivan started to Pontiac to arrest the delinquent. By some means or other Perry got wind of his contemplated arrest, and at once concocted a scheme to thwart the authorities of their designs. He engaged a carriage and horses, and paid a driver $35 to meet him with the vehicle at Birmingham, upon the arrival of the train at that place. In order to put everybody on the wrong scent, he purchased tickets for himself and female companion for Detroit, giving out that he intended to visit the city on business. The guilty couple left the cars at Birmingham, and jumping into the carriage in waiting, were soon being rapidly driven towards Detroit. The officer, upon his arrival at Pontiac, found that Perry had left for the city ahead of him. He, however, traced the parties to Birmingham, and finding that they had about an hour's start of him, he telegraphed to the sheriff at Pontiac and the sheriff here to intercept the fugitives. Those officials scattered officers all over the country, but at a late hour on Monday night, neither Perry or his mistress could be found.

On Tuesday morning, it was ascertained that they had taken the Pontiac Plank Road, leading to this city, arriving here about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, and the next heard of them they were safely enjoying their freedom in Canada.

Since the above was in type, our correspondent at Pontiac writes that a rumor was current that Mr. Perry is a defaulter to the bank in a large sum, but to what extent is not known. The safe cannot be opened, as he has the combination of the inner lock, therefore it cannot be ascertained how much money is in it, or how much he has taken away with him. A considerable amount had been deposited in the bank by the citizens of Pontiac, which, it is feared, will be a total loss. The future alone will determine whether this money is in the safe, or in Perry's possession.

General Grant and the President.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday says:

We learn a fact with regard to the situation which must be gratifying to every loyal citizen to know. It is, that General Grant, in all his interviews with the President, while the latter was at the front, never complained that he did not have men and supplies enough. He never hinted that he wanted another man or a single thing more than he now possesses. The army is in a perfect condition, and in excellent health and spirits.

GLEANINGS IN THE COTTON FIELDS.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 18, 1864.

I do not think I shall discover any consecutive train of circumstances out of which to manufacture a book, but I am not sure that the best book just now published could not be made out of the unconnected histories of individuals who have been emancipated during the present struggle. Some of these stories have no elements of thrilling interest, and yet throw great light on many matters as to which great pains had been taken to blind the North. It has been industriously inculcated upon the North that we are to believe the Southern character to be almost universally generous and noble; and that this nobility of character springs from the institution of slavery. We have been told that we are *plebeianish* in comparison with Southerners; that we think about a cent, when they loftily disdain half-dimes—until a great many of us (the Lord help them!) came to believe it. We have been taught that the noble, generous cotton planter treated his slaves better than our Northern laboring men fared. What gorgeous descriptions we have had of the ecstatic blessedness of slave life! What boxes of gay handkerchiefs, and dresses, and looking-glasses, and pocket-knives! What a heaven on earth—a plantation Christmas! How the negroes pined while Massa was gone to the North; and how they revived when he came home! How low and mean these noblemen thought the profits of a retail trade; and how they scorned a Yankee pedler! The following conversation which I recently held with a negro while he was driving me in to town will throw some light on this point.

"Then you have seen some fighting?"

"Should think so, sir. I was at Raymond, and Jackson, and Champion Hill. My master left at Champion Hill, and went with Johnston; and we stay with him out back here till you done took Vicksburg. Then they went to Jackson, and you all come, and they left again; but I didn't go with them then."

"Ben, where were you raised?"

"In the south of this county, Sir, not far from Davis' Bend. My master was Mr. B——."

"Where is he now, Ben?"

"Dunno, Sir; he is great friend of Jeff. Davis, and done gone off with him somewhar. He had a house at Jackson, and leff me thar the last time I see him. We used to live thar good deal."

"Is your master in the army?"

"Yes. I followed him two years. I was at Corinth when you all came, and Mr. Beauregard he tuk us all and leff. I was at Shiloh fight too."

"No, sir. My old mother was there, at the house in Jackson. My master, he say, 'I leaf you, Ben, to take keer of yo' old mother; and both of you mus take keer of the house and things.' He think the old woman can't run away; and Ben be safe enough not to run from her. So he leaf us thar. But then you all come again, and burn up master's house and things. I say, 'What's we to go now?' And the officer say, 'Why not fall in, and go with us?' So I found a place for the old mother in a wagon, and I walked. I been here ever since."

"Then you came away because the house was burnt. You want to go with master again, I suppose?"

"Then you dunno' nothin about it. I don't want to work for nothin no more. Master was mean. He kep six of us about the house, and I drove the carriage. He had eighty full hands on the plantation; made heaps of cotton; and all of us work in pickin time. But he never give us anything. We in the house get presents from other gentlemen sometimes. Jeff. Davis and a great many come to visit. I done drove the carriage for Jeff. great many times."

"But what makes you say your master was mean? He gave all his hands good clothes and food, and tobacco, and fine handkerchiefs at Christmas."

"No sir-ee! They had 'lowance of bacon and corn meal. They were 'lowed to have a patch, and to raise chickens. They mos all get little money some way. Then master he got barrels second cut flour down from the North, and cheap tobacco, and cheap whisky, and gay hankerchers, and Sunday mornins he open 'em and sell out to the darkies on the plantation, and if they have no money he keep count and make 'em pay in chickens."

"Why, Ben! are you not lying to please a Yankee?"

"It's God's truf, sir. And he used to charge mighty big price, too—more'n the stores in town. I inquired a heap, and I know."

Here I asked another gentleman, who had lived in this region before the war, if this was to be believed? He replied, "True enough. I dare say. I used to do it, and all them round there." And here Ben added, "O, plenty of them done it. They don't want the people to go to the store. Master used to say, they contrives mischief when they gets together thar."

"But, Ben, that master of yours must have been some mean Yankee. He never could have been a Southern man."

"I tells you, sir, he was Southern man born—Southern man bred. I knows all his folks. Not a bit Yankee 'bout him. I never see a Yankee so little. O, you let the true Southern man alone for gettin' it out of the darkies. *They* knows how to do it."

This is enough for this time. There is plenty more of the same kind where this came from, if any one doubts it and wants more witnesses. O, ponder it, Northern lickspittle. J. W.

☞ The *New Nation* publishes a large number of articles from various papers, advocating Gen. Fremont's cause. An examination shows that all the articles come from Democratic papers.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

PROCLAMATION

TO THE LADIES,

BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE.

The Oldest Regulator for Females.

There is but one GENUINE AND SURE CURE for FEMALES who suffer from IRREGULARITIES, or OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MENSES, whatever may be the cause of those obstructions.

This cure has been recognized for many years. THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in

Cheeseman's Female Pills,

Cheeseman's Female Pills.

THIS GOOD OLD REMEDY for all obstructions has been hailed with pleasure and profit FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, in all parts of the civilized world. Its author is AN OLD EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN, whom everybody knows, and in whom everybody places confidence and respect. It is NO NEW-FANGLED ARRANGEMENT, but a STANDARD REMEDY.

Cheeseman's Female Pills

HAVE NEVER FAILED, and thousands of certificates to this effect can be found in all parts of the country. The proprietors of Dr. Cheeseman's LONG-TRIED RECIPE guarantee that ONE BOX will restore the natural monthly function to ANY FEMALE, NO MATTER WHAT HER CONDITION OR AGE. Indeed, so certain are

Cheeseman's Female Pills,

WHICH HAVE BEEN POPULAR AND SURE CURES FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, to restore the menstrual flow in a natural way, and are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY.

Cheeseman's Female Pills,

Are the only medicine that MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want

The Best Female Medicine in the World,

WHICH IS COMPRISED

Cheeseman's Female Pills.

These form THE FINEST PREPARATION EVER PUT FORWARD, with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS.

DON'T BE DECEIVED!

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box. The PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from fifty to sixty Pills.

Pills sent BY MAIL, PROMPTLY, by remitting to the proprietors, or any authorized agent.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors.

81 Cedar street, New York.

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

DYSPEPSIA

CEDRON BITTERS

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Sold in Chicago at Wholesale and Retail by H. SCOVILL, 78 Randolph street.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1864, until noon of Wednesday, the 6th of July, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the Notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th instant.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

MY CORNS! OH, MY CORNS!

DR. SANDERS' THREE MINUTE SALVE.

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

PAIN CANNOT EXIST.

LADIES, READ THIS. DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL. FOR THE PRESERVATION, BEAUTY, GROWTH AND RESTORATION OF THE HAIR.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH!

DR. D. H. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure warranted if Directions are followed.

Hundreds of Citizens of Chicago have been Permanently Cured by this Medicine.

CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, - - - - Illinois.

SYMPTOMS:

THE ABOVE ARE BUT FEW OF THE MANY CATARRHAL SYMPTOMS.

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIAL

FREEPORT, Oct. 21st, 1863.

Respectfully yours, THOS. J. TURNER.

☞ For sale by all Druggists

Robacks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

54, 56, 58 and 60 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, - - - - - - OHIO.

STAINED AND CUT GLASS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.; formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup

HAS PRODUCED

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

PARALYSIS.

DYSPEPSIA.

SCROFULA.

RHEUMATISM.

NERVOUSNESS.

Mercurial Diseases.

Constitution Life Syrup

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glads,

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the World.

THE RICH AND POOR

PURE BLOOD

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

Constitution Life Syrup

IS THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

THE CITY.

Religious Convention.—A religious convention will be held on Sabbath afternoon in or near the amphitheater lately constructed for the National Copperhead Convention. It is expected that Rev. Mr Hammond, assisted by several of the prominent city clergymen, will conduct the exercises. Mayor Sherman will preside.

Chicago Medical Society.—The Chicago Medical Society gathered in numbers not exceeding ten at the rooms of the War Fund Committee in the Court House. Owing to the limited attendance, but little of interest beyond the ordinary routine of business was transacted. The usual reports of cases were presented by Drs. Ross, Wanner, Davis and others.

Theft.—Yesterday morning George H. French made his appearance before Justice McDonnell charged with the theft of eight dollars from Dick Muller, a sailor, stopping at a North Water street boarding house and saloon. The evidence was positive, and French was held in the sum of $300, to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

Runaway.—Yesterday afternoon a span of horses attached to an empty wagon, took fright and ran from Michigan avenue along Adams street a considerable distance before they were brought up. At the corner of Dearborn and Adams they ran into and completely demolished a buggy which was standing in the street. No further damage was done.

Grocers' Exchange.—At the meeting of Grocers on 'Change—No. 17 Dearborn street, yesterday, the reports of the Committees on Bye Laws and Location were adopted without change from the summary given in the Tribune of yesterday. A committee of three was appointed to report prices of groceries to the President daily for the use of the newspapers.

A Word to Dealers.—For several days past our dry goods and other dealers have worked up the prices of their goods to meet the rise in gold. That commodity of merchandise fell with a swoop last evening, dropping from 275 to 195. Let this be a signal for marking down. We have had too much of this panicky bulling already; let the bear work now. Mark down your prices gentlemen.

Another Excursion.—Our excursion going citizens should not pass unheeded the announcement appearing in another column, that the students connected with the High School will visit Desplaines Grove, this morning. This excursion should, and undoubtedly will be largely attended. Dinner baskets, boys and girls, and a sprinkling of old folk, will gather at the Northwestern depot at 9 o'clock, at which time the cars will leave.

Excursion to Lemont.—The Bridgeport Sunday School will visit the beautiful village of Lemont on the 4th of July. The excursion promises to be unusually attractive. The Sabbath School scholars of Lemont will meet the visitors, and escort them to a grove adjoining the village, where the exercises will take place. Tickets for the round trip can be obtained at Preston, Willard & Keen's, and at the depot near Madison street, on the morning of the 4th. Trains leave at half past nine o'clock.

A Fraudulent Israelite Come to Grief.—Yesterday Alderman Kahn made complaint before Justice McDonnell against an Israelite pedler named John Golderburgh, for hawking his wares without a license. The shrewd Israelite was trying to defraud the city and the general Government by carrying on his trade without having bought the proper permit, which is all the more unexcusable as he is already rich. He plead like a sick beggar, but couldn't move the court nor avert his fate. He was fined $10 and costs.

Fire Alarm Telegraph.—The canvassers of the fire alarm telegraph are now calling upon our citizens to obtain their permission to attach the wires to the roofs of the houses, and thus avoid such unsightly objects as telegraph poles running through our streets. We trust that no objection will be made to this by our citizens. Neat iron brackets will be furnished, to which the wires will be fixed.

The workmen are already engaged in putting up the line, and in about six weeks one circuit will be completed.

The 58th Regiment.—One hundred and thirty members of this gallant regiment reached this city on Thursday morning, having been furloughed at Springfield on Tuesday. The boys have re-enlisted and are now spending their well merited furlough among their friends. The regiment was recruited here and entered the service in March, 1862, 877 strong, since then it has seen much hard service and distinguished itself in every engagement in which it has participated. It was with Gen. Banks in the late disastrous Red River campaign and by general order was highly complimented for its efficient service at Grand Ecore. It now numbers about two hundred men. We welcome the brave boys to their homes and friends.

For Hyde Park.—One of the most attractive excursions on Monday next, July 4th, will be that which is advertised to Hyde Park. Trains will leave the Illinois Central Passenger Depot at 9, 11, 2 and 4 o'clock, returning every two hours. There will be a grand vocal and instrumental concert in the park at 3 p. m. Miss De Pelgrom, Miss Hattie Brown, Miller, Miss Everson, and A. B. Stiles, will be among the vocalists, and Professor Louis Staab will preside at the piano. Arrangements of the most ample kind have been made for providing refreshments, comprehending all the delicacies of the season, on the ground; and those who are so fortunate as to secure tickets may anticipate a delightful day beneath the shady oaks with which the park abounds.

Accidental Drowning.—A youth sixteen years of age named Michael D. Riordan was drowned yesterday in the lake, at the entrance to the harbor, near Sturges & Buckingham's warehouse. He was bathing in company with another boy, and being a good swimmer, ventured into deep water, where, with a cry for help, he suddenly sank—it is supposed from cramp. Assistance arrived in time only to recover the dead body. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "accidentally drowned" returned.

The deceased was a nephew of Rev. Dennis Dunne, D. D., Catholic Vicar General of the Diocese of Chicago. He was a pupil of the Catholic College on Chicago avenue, and had returned a few days ago to his father's residence for the summer's recess.

University of Chicago—President's Levee.—Dr. Burroughs, President of the Chicago University, held a levee at the Tremont House, on Thursday evening, which was very largely attended, and passed off with great eclat. The assemblage was addressed by Hon. J. Y. Scammon in his usual happy style, after which music, flowers and refreshments occupied the rest of the evening, and all went home feeling prouder than ever of the Chicago University, and hoping much for its future prosperity.

The ladies having charge of the flowers used upon this occasion wish to return special thanks to friends at a distance who sent liberal contributions from their gardens, among which are Mr. and Mrs. Wray, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Bennet, of Richmond; Mrs. Barrit and Miss Smith, of Elgin; Miss Owen, of McHenry; and Mr. Crawford, of Rockford.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.—Lewis Dawby is not very learned in the law, but he imagines himself possessed of astonishing good sense. The old slow coach system of collecting debts he has voted a humbug and a bore; upon this important matter he had clearly defined views of his own, and yesterday he tested the practicability of his theory. A neighbor had long owed him a little bill, and scorning to look for redress in the ordinary channels, he one day went to the neighbor's stable and took therefrom a valuable horse; which he announces it is his intention to keep until his bill is paid. He was brought up in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing the animal. The case was continued until Tuesday next.

If Dawby is successful in his case, we shall expect him to unfold his plan more fully to the public, and give us a legal essay, entitled "Dawby on the Collection of Debts."

McGovern & Bro.—The well-known firm of McGovern & Bro., at 95 Washington street, wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, have added to their stock an immense supply of fireworks of every manufacture and variety. Persons who wish to celebrate Independence Day in the good old-fashioned manner, should patronize McGovern & Bro., where rockets, fire-crackers, Roman candles, and all sorts of pyrotechical curiosities may be obtained at the very lowest prices. Messrs. McGovern & Bro. will deliver fireworks and all other articles to purchasers anywhere in the city free of charge. Their stock of fruits is always extensive and varied, and those who purchase of them once will be sure to do so again. The gentlemen of the firm are well known for their integrity and strict principles of managing business. To their customers it is not necessary to say anything; to the rest of the public we would say patronize McGovern & Bro.

A High-toned Whisky Seller.—George Kating, an Irishman who keeps a saloon near the Massasoit House, was charged at the Armory yesterday with assault, on complaint of one of his customers. The aggrieved party went into Kating's saloon and called for some whisky, which was furnished. When payment was taken ten cents a glass was charged. To this the imbibers demurred, saying that they could get as good whisky for five cents. At this broad intimation that his rot-gut was not of the first water, Kating went off like a rebel torpedo, and in his uncontrollable rage inflicted what he called summary justice on the slanderer. He battered his cranium somewhat, punched his eye, and whipped him generally. For the pleasing pastime he was taken to the "slaughter pen" and relieved of $5.

George is evidently too high-toned for a whisky seller, and we advise him to quit the business.

Excursion to Rockford.—The Soldiers' Aid Society of Rockford, Illinois, will hold a grand Sanitary Fair on the 4th of July, commencing on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Three Halls will be opened on the Fair Ground for the accommodation of guests. An exhibition hall will be filled with fine specimens of agriculture and art. There is also a Floral Hall and Dining Hall, where excellent meals will be furnished for only 50 cents.

At 11 o'clock there will be an imposing procession, followed by an oration from Gen. Hurlbut. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Joseph Knox, of our city, are expected to be present. In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks. The admission is fixed at twenty-five cents, and a ticket is good for the day and evening to all parts of the ground.

The Northwestern and Galena Union Railroad, and the connections, take passengers at half fare. The tickets they issue are good for the early return trains of the 5th. We hope a large delegation from our city may swell the fund for the benefit of the boys in blue.

Plow Works of Wm. B. Young & Co.—The recent convention of plowmakers in this city has attracted our attention to the extensive plow works of Messrs. Wm. B. Young & Co., corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, which we visited yesterday.

These works were commenced last fall, and are now in complete operation, working a large force of men on their improved skeleton frame plows.

We were not aware before of the perfection that has been attained in the making of an article so commonly used as a plow. Probably no works, however, in the country have such completeness of machinery for the various purposes as this. Everything, so far as may be, is done by machinery. The iron and steel are forged and swaged into shape by machinery, each part being just like the thousands of the same; and this is particularly the case with the joining or shaping of the mould board and share out of sheet steel, by a huge drop press, (the only one in the country.) This is something like a pile-driver, being a heavy iron hammer, weighing some eleven hundred pounds, into which is inserted the dies or patterns. The hammer being lifted by machinery, drops with its full weight and power on the sheet of red hot steel beneath it, [illegible] into the form of the die and thus making every plow alike. [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Board of Trustees—Report of the President—Minister's Institute.

The adjourned session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, was held at the Tremont House yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock. The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The committee to whom was referred the nomination of Trustees to fill vacancies, reported as follows:

"We recommend the re-election of Messrs. Charles Walker, J. W. Sheahan, Thomas H. Beebee, W. W. Evarts, James E. Tyler, and the election of S. Hoard, A. H. Mixer, and W. H. Brown, in place of Mason Brayman, A. J. Joslyn, and J. Beckley."

The report was accepted, and the persons named elected by ballot.

The time for the annual meeting was fixed, by vote, on the morning of the annual commencement day. It was decided also to hold a semi-annual session on the second Tuesday of January of each year.

The Executive Committee, through Rev. Mr. Clark, the Financial Secretary, reported the assets and liabilities of the institution as follows:

ASSETS.

Uncollected notes	$55,000
Real estate	62,800
University property	80,000
New buildings and Observatory	25,000
New subscriptions	46,000
Cash on hand and Telescope	23,000
Endorsements	50,000
	$336,800

LIABILITIES.

Loans at 10 per cent	$24,000
Due individuals	19,637
	$41,637
Means convertible for paying indebtedness,	$62,800

Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., the President of the University, then presented a report, in substance, as follows:

The year which closes with the exercises of this anniversary, has been distinguished by events of marked interest in the history of the University. As in former years, we are called upon to remember the inroads of death among those connected in different relations with the University. Of the Trustees, none, so far as known, have died. Of the Faculty, Prof. F. Scammon, of the chair of Botany, was taken in February last, after having filled that chair only about one year. A man of most estimable character, and of high enthusiasm in the department of his choice, his death when he was just beginning to organize the department of Botany, and to develop resources for its illustrations and supports, and when his instructions were beginning to awaken enthusiasm among the students in the beautiful study of natural history, his loss falls very heavy on the University. The following memento was prepared by the Faculty of the University at the time of his death, and was ordered by the Executive Committee to be entered on its minutes. This Board will also doubtless put on record some suitable expression.

Mention must also be made of the death of the wife of the Professor of Rhetoric, Mrs. Isabella Matthews, who died in October last. Residing at the University and in daily intercourse with the students, all who knew her, felt that the passing away of so much beautiful example, and pure and beneficent influence was no common loss.

During the winter term, about January 1, an extraordinary succession of afflictions fell upon the students of the University. Mr. G. A. Spring, of the Sophomore class, came to a sudden death by an accident. Almost simultaneously Mr. Wm. Goodman, of the Freshman class, fell a prey to the ravages of consumption. Both of them were young men of fine abilities, and of much influence among their associates. In less than a week after Mr. C. Beverly, also of the Freshman class, was stricken down in less than twenty-nine hours after he was on the play ground with his fellow students in perfect health.

The excitement naturally following these circumstances, in a community composed exclusively of the young, had scarcely subsided when a new cause of alarm appeared in a case of small-pox among the students. The case was so far advanced before it was discovered, that it was found impossible to remove the patient from the building, and it was accordingly deemed expedient to temporarily suspend instruction at the University.

The classes were resumed after a vacation of two weeks, with little diminution in numbers, but were very soon again interrupted by a second case of the same disease, and while, by a prompt removal of the patient, suspension was avoided, a number of the students withdrew in the excitement of the hour. These cases were doubtless due to the contiguity of the hospitals of Camp Douglas. The danger to the University and to the neighborhood, by these hospitals has been at different times urged upon the officers in command, and upon the Government at Washington, and their removal has been promised.

The Doctor called the attention of the Board to the matter. He also recommended the employment of a physician by the Board, charging the expenses of the same in the students' bills. He referred to the distracted condition of the country, and stated that nearly one hundred of the students of the University were in the army, and that twenty-five were in the one hundred day service. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the attendance has been an average one. He suggested the appointment of a Board of Visitors, composed of members of the Board of Trustees and Regents, to be present at all examinations of classes, and report at the next meeting of the Board. He referred in terms of especial commendation to the efficient management of the Academic Department under Professor Howe. He congratulated the Board that the financial prosperity of the country gave abundant promise that the plans and hopes of the founders of the University would be realized. The importance of speedy measures to endow professorships, and to extricate such of the county subscriptions absorbed, and permanently to invest them for the purposes for which they were subscribed, was briefly presented.

The report of the Faculty was accepted and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Board then went into an election of officers for the coming year with the following result: Wm. B. Ogden, President; Wm. Jones, President of the Executive Committee; Charles Walker, 1st Vice President; J. Y. Scammon, 2nd Vice President; J. H. Woodworth, Treasurer; J. A. Smith, Secretary.

The following were elected members of the Executive Board: Wm. Jones, President; Rev. J. C. Burroughs, Secretary; J. H. Woodworth, J. K. Burtis, L. D. Boone, E. S. Thomas, Samuel Hoard, D. J. Ely, J. A. Smith, T. S. Dickerson, J. K. Pollard. M. G. Clark was continued as Financial Secretary, Prof. Wm. Matthews as Librarian and John M. Woodworth as Curator of the Museum.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

MINISTERS' INSTITUTE.

An annual session of the Baptist Ministers' Institute, was commenced yesterday morning, at the Chicago University, with about forty members present. Rev. Dr. G. S. Bailey, of Morris, Ill., was chosen Chairman for the session; Rev. W. C. Pratt, of Tonika, Ill., Secretary; and Rev. C. D. Merit, of Minok, Ill., Treasurer *pro tem.*

After the exercise of prayer by one of the ministers, the Chairman rose to say a few words regarding the causes which had called them together.

He said that at the last meeting of the Pastors' in October, 1863, many brethren felt that some efforts must be made to meet the requirements of pastors by means of supplying them with temporary instruction. They had in their Baptist ministry of the West, very fervent men, who earnestly threw their whole being into the work before them, but, though many of them were possessed of brilliant talents and a good education, a large number were taken from the workshop or the farm and were not as thoroughly acquainted with the theological doctrines of their faith as their positions demanded. These servants needed education, but could not spare the time or expense to attend for an extended period any theological seminary. It was therefore proposed to form an institute or society where the brethren could every year meet, for a few weeks' mutual instruction and hear from the lectures of some of the most eminent theologians, the more important doctrines of their faith. The Baptist Theological Union had heartily approved of their plan, and immediately appointed an executive committee to effect the arrangements for meetings, and obtain the necessary lecturers. As chairman of that committee he had written to several eminent professors and theologians, and had been agreeably surprised at the manner in which they had all entered into the work, and several veterans in the army of the Lord had promised to be present to aid them this year in the pursuit of their studies. The enterprise was a new one—almost an experiment—but he trusted and believed that it would be eminently successful. At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Bailey stated that the session would last for two weeks. The exercises would consist of a prayer meeting each morning, commencing at 8 o'clock, and lectures in the forenoon and afternoon.

No arrangements had been made for the occupation of the evening, though as their time was short he suggested that these closing hours of the day should not be lost.

On motion, Reverends J. Bulkley, D. D., I. Fargo and N. Colver, D. D., were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for nightly exercises.

The Chairman stated that the gentlemen who were expected to guide the members by their lectures, were four: Rev. N. Colver, D. D., of Chicago; Rev. Dr. Reed, President of Shurtleff College, Alton; Rev. W. W. Evarts, D. D., of Chicago, and Rev. Silas Bailey, of Lafayette, Indiana. Of these brethren Dr. Colver alone was present, the other gentlemen being unavoidably detained. Dr. Evarts was confined to his home by a sad family bereavement, in the death of his brother on Thursday night. Prof. Reed was detained for a day or so by important business, while recent sickness prevented the presence of Dr. Bailey, though each gentleman is expected to arrive early in next week.

The hymn "How beauteous are their feet," was then sung by the members, after which the Chairman introduced the lecturer of the morning, Rev. Dr. Colver.

The Reverend lecturer commenced by stating that he proposed to deliver before his hearers, twelve lectures on the Doctrinal Theology of Redemption. In that course he would speak of Man the objective party in the work, of the Trinity the subjective party, of the work of the Son, and that of the Father and Spirit. He would also address them on the Doctrine of Election, of Regeneration, Justification by Faith and Sanctification, concluding by a Closing Review of the subject.

The sermon yesterday morning was on Man—the objective party in the work of Redemption, and was taken from the opening verses of the first general epistle of St. John. The time of the speaker was occupied by the consideration of man, first in his primitive and secondly in his fallen condition. The subject was treated in the manner for which Dr. Colver is so justly celebrated. His propositions were placed in such a clear, logical and earnest manner that they carried conviction in the minds of every hearer. Man in his primitive condition was beautifully described as the highest creation of his Maker, being even superior to the angels, while in glowing terms the speaker alluded to the degradation into which man descended.

At the conclusion of the address, the meeting adjourned till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the brethren might be present at the funeral from Dr. Evarts' residence.

In the afternoon, Dr. Colver concluded the subject of Man's Position in the Work of Redemption, by discussing, with the work itself, Man in his restored state. This portion of the theme was the longest and most interesting of all. It was treated in a masterly manner, and listened to with great attention by the assembled ministers.

The course of sermons delivered by this gentleman promises to be of unusual interest. There are already at the University pastors from various cities and villages in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, and many others are daily expected.

Soldiers' Home.—Yesterday afternoon the regular meeting of the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home was held at the Home at Fairview, Mrs. Hoemer in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mrs. Sayrs, the Secretary, and approved by the meeting.

Bills relating to the late Strawberry Festival at Bryan Hall were given in; the net proceeds of the entertainment amounted to $456.

A letter was read by the Secretary from Wisconsin asking if cooked provisions would be acceptable. After discussion, it was decided that at the present season of the year such provisions are not so suitable as they would be in the winter months, as they are liable to be destroyed by the heat. A letter was received from Mrs. O. Curtis, of Belvidere, thanking the ladies for conferring upon her the position of honorary member, and promising to send, if possible, a box of clothing for the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. Sayrs read the following letter from Col. J. W. Jefferson, of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry:

Headquarters 8th Wisconsin Regiment,
Madison, Wisconsin.

To the Ladies in charge of the Chicago Soldiers' Rest:

It becomes my pleasant duty to forward the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the officers of my regiment on board the cars *en route* for Madison, Wis., June 21st, 1864:

Resolved, That we, the officers of the 8th regiment, on behalf of our men, and for ourselves, extend our heartfelt gratitude to the ladies in charge of the Soldiers' Rest, Chicago, for the kind and courteous attention shown the command during our brief sojourn in the Garden City, and that while participating in the luxuries so bountifully provided to us, by their unsparing efforts and the generous smile of good cheer manifested by them, it is our prayer that success shall attend their efforts to the noble cause in which they have proved themselves proficient, and that the [illegible] consideration of all grateful and loyal citizens, and the thanks of the [illegible] members of this regiment, who have had the honor of being served at their hands.

Upon motion of Mrs. Bristol it was resolved that the letter and resolutions be published.

After discussion, it was resolved that the report of the Secretary, a synopsis of which has already appeared in the Tribune, should be republished in pamphlet form. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to that lady for the very excellent manner in which she had drawn up the report.

The report of the matron of the Soldiers' Home, for the month of June was received and accepted. It was as follows: Arrivals, 156; departures, 131; remaining in the Home, 25; number of meals, 1,984; donations registered, $15.75; sale of photographs, $[illegible].

The medical report stated that during the month 89 prescriptions had been prepared. Since the last report there had been two deaths, viz.: James Nokes of camp diarrhea, and James Burns, of consumption.

The report from the Rest showed for the month as follows: Number of arrivals, 1,181; number of meals served, 2,120.

The Board then passed to the question of filling the vacant Presidential chair, but nothing definite was determined.

A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to the following donors: Mr. Woodman, for a gift of fifty pounds of crackers last Sunday to feed a squad at the Rest, who had come with rebel prisoners; Mr. Raynor, for services worth $25 in examining the title of the Home at Fairview, which was found perfect; S. P. Rounds, for printing; Cornwell & Elliott, No. 56 Dearborn street, for a donation of card to print the tickets for the recent festival; also to T. A. Scholten, of St. Louis, for presenting stereoscopic views to the late festival, and Mrs. Geo. H. Gannett, of the same place, who donated several fancy articles. The presentation of both these contributions is due to N. H. Parker, of this city, to whom, therefore, a vote of thanks was tendered.

An appropriation of $14 was made for a glass case to keep army trophies in, and Mrs. Fuller was appointed a committee to obtain a second for containing fancy articles reserved for sale.

Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. Moore were appointed the committee for the week at the Soldiers' Rest.

Mrs. Long, Mrs. Sayres and Mrs. Parker were appointed to act in the same capacity at the Home for the ensuing fortnight.

After the discussion of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

Trotting Yesterday—Crossing the Track—Three Straight Heats.

Yesterday was the opening day of the July races at the Chicago Driving Park. The occasion had attracted considerable attention not only in Chicago but throughout the country, and horses and their owners and admirers have been quite plentifully imported into the city in anticipation of the event. Chicago has not hitherto presented a very wide field for the gratification of the sporting tastes of the lovers of horse flesh, she has combined within herself the elements of activity and the consequent prosperity *ad libitum*, but it is only very recently that the bump of amusement has been cultivated, except as it took form and shape under the name of the "barrel organ." We do not know but this close consecution of the industries has tended to detract somewhat from our prosperity. Man always loves to combine the *utile* with the *dulce*, and visits have often been paid to other cities for the double purpose of business and pleasure, when Chicago offered superior inducements in the former line; but from lack of the latter element her commercial attractions have been ignored. Horse racing undoubtedly offers a wide field for the display of those peculiar qualities which mark the blackleg and the *roué*, but there are few who will deny that when properly conducted, it affords opportunities for recreation of a high order, and may be made to subserve many good ends. For this reason we are glad to see an attempt to gratify our love of equine swiftness at the Chicago Driving Park.

The attendance yesterday was not all that could have been desired. The long continued drought, followed by the light shower of Thursday night and the wind clouds of the morning, gave audible promise of rain ere the sports of the day should be terminated. The air was black, and the thermometer and the barometer, in their abnormal depression, both prophesied a storm. True, it came not, but the effect was the same as though the windows of heaven had shed their full plenitude of rain on the thirsty earth. All expected a fall, and overcoats were more plentiful on the ground than ladies, of whom there were but few. The attendance of masculines was rather of the business sort—much more so than usual. Most of those present were interested in the races, or prepared to become so, and the bidding for pools was lively in consequence. There were few on the ground who did not invest more or less in the struggles for equine superiority.

In a business point of view everything passed off harmoniously. It had been anticipated that some little trouble would have been experienced in the disposition of "pools." In view of some misunderstanding on the occasion of the last races a rule had been adopted by the directors, forbidding their sale by any but their own authorized agent. But there was no disposition to create trouble. The business of selling was conducted by one man without opposition, and he was extensively patronized. The clear, sharp ring of Mr. Raymond's voice was heard above the other din, broken only by the drum tap, and resumed on the instant the result of the heat was declared. The only thing that occurred to mar the harmony of the day was the arrest of Peters the gambler, for an offense committed off the grounds; the particulars of this are narrated in another column. The track was rather heavy, but not in bad order.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for a purse and stakes of $800, mile heats; best three in five to harness. For this there were three entries: J. C. Simpson's ch. m. "Prairie Maid;" James Boyle's ch. g. "Fine Cut," and C. M. Clark's ch. g. "Boston." It was early announced that "Fine Cut" was withdrawn, and thenceforth the betting was confined to the other two, with a fair amount of competition for takers of odds on "Boston," who was the favorite at 3 and 4 to 1. There was some little delay owing to the absence of one of the contestants, and when the race did come off it took many by surprise. Probably not more than one in three of those present saw the contest—finished as it was in one heat.

First and Last Heat.—"Prairie Maid" drew the pole and "Boston" took the outside track. They got off well together, Boston taking the lead at a good pace, maintaining it with little change to the close. On the home stretch his driver crossed the track, to avoid a mud hole. This lost him the race, the judges deciding that he had violated Rule 21. He came in about two lengths ahead, making the mile in 2:58¾. Prairie Maid was declared the winner much to the surprise of all who had considered themselves posted. There was some little demur to the decision, but it was given in to with perfect good humor. The Directors were no doubt right in enforcing the Rule, but it strikes us such a Rule is absurd; it is certainly contrary to the regulations which prevail at Tattersall's. The following was the time made:

	Quarter.	Half.	Course.
Boston	44¾	1.29	2.58¾
Prairie Maid			

And Boston was declared distanced.

SECOND RACE.

This was for a purse of $600, mile heats, best three in five to harness. There were three entries—W. D. Peabody's s. g. "Glencoe;" O. W. Dimmick's s. m. "Lib Dimmick;" and Peter Mulligan's b. g. "Cooley." Pools might have been quoted as "decidedly active," and there was a little outside betting; but not enough to establish quotations. Cooley was the favorite decidedly, running at two to one on the pool, and about four to one singly against either of his competitors. His pacing round the track was much admired, and those who patronized the other nags seemed to be rather risking on chances than expecting to win by a straight trot. Cooley soon showed that the others had no chance with him.

First Heat.—Dimmick drew the pole, and Glencoe took the middle, Cooley being outside. At the third start they got off well together, Dimmick slightly leading. The first hundred yards was run almost neck and neck, nothing indicated which would pull ahead. Presently Cooley strode forward, and at the first quarter led by a length—time 40 seconds. In the second quarter he gradually increased his advantage to two lengths, Glencoe breaking, and Dimmick falling behind half a dozen lengths. These positions were maintained to the half stretch, Glencoe breaking once, and Dimmick showing evident signs of distress as the heavy soil clung to his hoofs and forbade the attempt to put her on a "par" with the black. The half mile was accomplished in 1.21. No change occurred during the latter half; Cooley gallantly maintained the lead, notwithstanding a spirited dash by Glencoe on the home stretch. Cooley won the heat in 2.43, leaving Glencoe by two lengths, Dimmick being in reserve.

The pool was pretty well patronized, but the gaps between the figures were rather wider than at first, and the gaps widened still further as the next heat drew near. The figures first stood 10, 3 and 1; then 11, 2 and 1. Confidence in Cooley was evidently on the increase, and Dimmick was "no whar," yet his owner gallantly drove on the track seeming certain as ever.

Second Heat.—The second heat was almost a repetition of the first. The fifth start saw them in passable line on the string, and at the word "go" they got off at a slapping pace to the first quarter, Cooley gradually drawing ahead, Glencoe keeping close behind, and Dimmick making strenuous efforts to avoid being distanced. The black strode a full length ahead on the first quarter, and increased his distance to the half mile when he led by two lengths. Glencoe broke badly, and the tail nag followed suit, giving a still greater gap between them and Cooley who maintained a splendid gait throughout, never evincing the least disposition to depart from the even tenor of his way. He had it all to himself in the last quarter, coming in four lengths ahead of Glencoe, who led Dimmick by full half a dozen—time 2:44.

Betting fell off. Cooley found plenty of backers but they found no takers; 50, 5 and 1 represented the ratios of confidence expressed by the knowing ones on the respective abilities of the three horses, Dimmick coming in for the unit. There was not much to do. Little money was staked on the result which all foresaw, and the party adjourned for the last time to the stand to witness the

Third Heat.—The horses got off together beautifully and soon settled down to their work; the same tendency soon exhibiting itself as in the two former heats. Dimmick had an uncontrollable aversion to any other position than one from which she could see who and what she had to contend against, and she a good pace-setter she kept them before her all the way round. Glencoe was moderate; he avoided extremes, preferring the middle course. Cooley, on the other hand, did not take things so coolly as his name would indicate; he was satisfied with nothing less than the first place, and allowed none to take precedence. But to the race. They got along very evenly together over the first quarter, but before reaching the post, Cooley had crept ahead by half a length, and Dimmick was a trifle more than that astern of Glencoe. Coming around the turn Glencoe retrieved, and put on a really beautiful step for about two hundred yards, gaining visibly, when his evil genius again came in and brought all down by the run. This threw him behind once more, but he soon rallied and the home stretch was covered at a killing pace, Cooley keeping the lead all the way, and Glencoe waiting on him quite closely enough to show that this race was not won till the string was passed. Dimmick lay behind, and followed quite contentedly in their wake. Nearing the pole Glencoe broke, and Dimmick followed suit; this settled the business, and Cooley came in ahead for the third and last time, taking the heat and race in 2:45. Glencoe was two lengths behind; Dimmick half a dozen further back. The following is a summary:

O. W. Dimmick's s. m. Lib Dimmick	3	3	3
W. D. Peabody's s. g. Glencoe	2	2	2
Peter Mulligan's bl. g. Cooley	1	1	1

The time was:

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
1st	40	1.21	2.43
2d	39	1.21	2.44
3d	40	1.23	2.45

The judges were James Van Etta, W. B. Howard, and W. Waltermeier; in the second race J. D. Beckett took the place of Mr. Van Etta.

The Directors being determined to give the public a full benefit this afternoon, have offered an extra purse in addition to the one advertised, for which the following horses are entered:

"Brown Dick" by W. D. Peabody; "General Grant" by Geo. Masseur; "Nebochish" by John C. Kelly.

The great race in which Princess was entered, and so advertised for this afternoon, by agreement, Black Diamond takes the place of Princess. There is great excitement to see this contest. Black Diamond was the winner of the purse on Saturday last.

Second Ward Rally.—An enthusiastic gathering of Union men was held on Tuesday evening at the corner of Clark and Jackson streets. A Lincoln and Oglesby Club was formed, and a thorough organization effected for the campaign. The following officers were chosen:

President—Dr. S. C. Blake.
First Vice President—Geo. Schmidt.
Second Vice President—Dr. E. Dauman.
Secretary—D. C. Nichols.
Corresponding Secretary—Adam Klippel.
Treasurer—Nicholas Fisher.
Executive Committee—Isaac Speer, J. W. Hathaway, Benjamin Jones, S. Lehmstein, W. W. Leavitt, George Fleischman, C. L. Jenks, F. Becker, J. C. Dore, Rob't Fergus, Dr. R. C. Hamill.

The Executive Committee will meet on Thursday evening next, at the office of Peter Schnup, 99 Monroe street.

THE "QUO WARRANTO."

Decision of Hon. E. S. Williams, in the Application for Writ against Turtle.

In the case of the People vs William Turtle, upon an application for a writ of *quo warranto*, in the Circuit Court reported in the Tribune of Wednesday, the Court is accused in delivering his opinion of having "set aside the law as laid down in the City Charter."

Our reporter drew his conclusion from his own opinion of the case grounded upon Chapter IV, Section 4 of the Revised Charter of the City, which says "All ordinances, petitions and communications to the Common Council, shall, unless by unanimous consent, be referred to appropriate committees, and only acted on by the Council at a subsequent meeting on the report of the committee having the same in charge."

We take an opportunity of giving such remarks of the Judge as are pertinent to the matter. After stating that there was no dispute upon the facts of the case, Judge Williams said:

"They show that Mr. Turtle was appointed—if you please to call it by that word—by the Police Board; that after he was appointed by a majority of the Police Board (that is, by a majority acting in regard to his appointment) that after that had acted on his appointment, the matter came before the Common Council, and the Common Council passed, in some way, on the whole question and ratified what had been done. I understand there is no dispute about these facts at all. The dispute, as I understand it, is on a question of law.

"The counsel for the relator says that this action of the Common Council, or rather to go back, the action of the Police Board in not taking the advice and consent of the Common Council; that the Common Council should, prior to the appointment, express that advice and consent, and that a subsequent ratification is not such advice and consent as the charter contemplates. There I understand to be a point of difference, and that question comes before me for determination. I confess upon this point I do not entertain any doubt, nor from the moment the question was presented to me, have I entertained a doubt, according, as I understand, the practice and law in a case of this kind. If I had a serious doubt in a case of this kind, I ought to let the pleadings be made up and the case be tried. But Lord Mansfield decided, no doubt in the mind of the court, the court ought to discharge this rule in the outset; and I understand that subsequent decisions have ratified and confirmed the proceedings which he took.

"In this case, it seems to me, the question may be narrowed down to this: In the first place, had the Police Board the power to act in this matter, or had the Mayor the power to act in this matter? For, as I understand the facts in this case to be, the Police Board acted; then the matter came before the Council on the 25th of April; the Council ratified what the Police Board had done; and then the Mayor and the proper authorities of the city gave to the party his commission."

Mr. Asay the Counsel for the people interposed and said, "He professes to be appointed by the Police Commissioners."

The Court—"It must be remembered that the Mayor is a member of the Police Board. It appears from the facts before me that he acted; that he was not only a member ex officio, but that he acted on this very thing, and the records of the Police Board, which I have before me, show that he was present this very question. I have also before me, or had, the commission of the respondent in this case—which shows his appointment. You may call the appointment, if you please, the original action of the Board, or you may call it the final action of the Board, in granting the commission itself, but in any event here has been an action by the Council, as it seems to me, in this matter. To be sure the word 'advice' in the charter looks as if the Legislature might have contemplated advice previous to the appointment, but there is also the word 'consent,' and we all know that this consent may be had afterward as well as before, because after an act is done, we know just what the act is. I may give my consent to an act which is to be performed at some time in the future, but when I consent to it after its performance is certain, I must be more binding, because the act consented to prior to its performance may be done in a different way from what I anticipated. Here if you regard the appointment as made by the Board, the act was done and came before the Common Council. The Common Council passed upon it and gave its consent to it. I do not understand that they can express their consent in any way except through the body itself and by the vote of the party. Now, it would seem to me to put this thing into a very strange shape, and I don't believe our Legislature ever designed to do it,—if the Police Board should go to the Common Council to say, we intend to appoint such a man at such a time a member of the Board or of the police organization and have the Common Council pass on the man in advance, without knowing if the Board of Police would change its mind at all. I don't think that it was the design of the Legislature at all. I think all they designed (taking all the statute together) was that the Council should pass upon the act and give consent to it, and whenever that consent is given it seems to me it is enough. I certainly do not hold, when the act had been done, and the Council knew by what vote the party was appointed and passed upon it, that consent is such a consent as would ratify the act and make it, as against the Common Council, a perfectly good act.

"Then comes the commission. This act is passed upon by a large majority vote of the Common Council. The vote is 17 to 1. Then the act comes again before the Police Board—not officially, but through their officers and by the Mayor, and the City Clerk, and, I think, one or two others signing the commission. It is brought home to them in every way.

"If I had a reasonable doubt on the subject I should certainly go into this investigation, but, having not a doubt of the question that the ordinary and the reasonable requirements of the law have been complied with, and that Mr. Turtle was properly appointed, I cannot think it is my duty to allow this action to proceed."

Mr. Asay farther suggested that under the charter it was necessary that the Superintendent of Police should be appointed by the Mayor. To which the Court replied by reference to the 2nd chapter of the charter providing for the appointment of the Superintendent of Police and other officers. The rule was accordingly discharged and leave was granted to the relator to withdraw his application.

THE NEW GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

Description of the Edifice—Dedicatory Services To-morrow.

The new Grace Methodist Episcopal Church edifice situated on the corner of Chicago avenue and Lasalle street, is so nearly completed that the congregation at present worshipping in the old frame building on Indiana street, will remove forthwith. Annexed is a description of the building. It must be remembered that the present edifice is designed as the chapel, and that the principal structure is to be erected fronting Chicago avenue.

The front of the chapel is purely gothic in construction. It is on Lasalle street, of massive, rough, stone with buttresses and center surmounted with stone pinnacles. The severe appearance of this portion of the building is relieved by a large finely painted window. The sides are composed wholly of brick. There are two stone tablets set in the front wall. On the one to the right is inscribed in old English script, "Grace M. E. Church, 1863," and on the other in common letters, "This is my Rest Forever."

The entrance is through a hall, on either side of which is a room 14 by 19 feet. That on the left contains, embedded in the masonry, a fire and damp proof safe for the preservation of the church records, communion service, etc., the other one is intended as a class room and Sabbath School Library, and is suitably provided with shelving and other conveniences. These are separated by folding doors, which, when thrown open, form, with the hall, a large apartment for prayer meetings, etc., nineteen feet broad and forty feet long.

The main room consists of a fine gothic auditorium, seventy feet by forty, and fifty-seven feet from the floor to the ridge of the ceiling. On the lower floor there are eighty pews, and an end gallery twenty feet by forty, containing twenty four pews. Altogether, the number of sittings is estimated at 528, and the total capacity of 600. The pews are comfortably designed. The ends are modelled after those of the Wabash avenue church, and are cushioned, but the backs are not upholstered. The front of the end gallery is very elaborately carved.

The ceiling is sharply gothic, with open timbers. The spandrils rest upon stone carbels, and from them spring some beautifully carved oak rafters. The oblong panels between them are to be frescoed in plain, well blended tints. The elevation for the chancel is encircled by a black walnut rail, with carved oaken balusters. The pulpit platform is thirty-two inches from the floor. It is smaller than the chancel platform, and is one step above it.

The windows are chiefly of stained glass, and are beautifully executed. If the observer stands at the pulpit platform, the window to the right bears the Latin monogram, *Pater est Deus, Filius est Deus, Spiritus est Deus*, while the SACRED NAME blazes in Hebrew characters, and at the top are the letters I. H. S. On the left window is painted the Cross, the Anchor, the Dove, symbols of Faith, Hope and Love. In front, the large window is decorated with the Lamb, the Banner of the Cross, the open, unbound Bible is the symbol of unsealed Truth, and the keys of the authority of the church. There are four other oblong windows, with ordinary stained glass, while aloft, above pulpit and organ, is a circular window, most beautiful in its design, while groups the Cross, the Anchor and the Crown—Triumph through Faith persistent and Hope unconquered, which well symbols the history of the congregation.

The church is lighted by two rows of gas-lights on the side walls, the lower ones, from brackets, being covered with globes, while the upper spring from the base of the spandrils.

The organ is placed in a recess directly behind the pulpit, and fronts the audience. It was built by the Brothers Pilcher, at a cost of $1,500. It is of oak, with gilded pipes. A novel arrangement is the extension of the cords, and the placing of the key-board at the front pew before the pulpit, to secure congregational singing and for the help of Sunday School singing.

The dedicatory services will take place on Sunday, July 3. Bishop Simpson will preach the Dedication Sermon in the morning. Dr. Tiffany will preach at 3 o'clock p. m., and Dr. Eddy in the evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

The Knabe Piano.—The following complimentary testimonial to the value of the Knabe Piano was received on Saturday last, by the enterprising firm—Messrs. William Knabe & Co.—from Mr. C. Anschutz, the celebrated critic and musical director of the German Opera:

Baltimore, June 24, 1864.

Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore:

Gentlemen: Having recently had opportunities of testing both your new scale grand and square pianos, it gives me great pleasure to state that I have found them to combine all the qualities to make a piano as perfect as possible, and unsurpassed by any that I have seen either in this country or Europe. For great power and roundness of tone, combined with that peculiar sweet and singing quality, so often found wanting in pianos, they are really unsurpassable, and in touch everything that can be desired by the most brilliant player. Wishing you every success,

I remain truly yours,
C. Anschutz,
Musical Director of the German Opera.

We copy the above from a Baltimore exchange; it is an additional testimonial to the value of the Knabe Piano. Mr. Julius Bauer, No. 99 South Clark street, has the exclusive agency for this section. We advise our musical readers to call and test the qualities of the piano for themselves.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Italian Opera.—The "Barber of Seville" will be produced next Thursday evening at McVicker's Theatre in magnificent style and cast very strong. Adelaide Phillips, Rosina; Brignoli, Count Almaviva; Mancusi, Figaro; Susini, Doctor Bartolo; Locatelli, Don Basilio; Nardini, the Officer; and M'me. Zapucci as Bertha. For light comic opera there could not possibly be a stronger cast. Adelaide Phillips, although she has never appeared here, is so well known here that it is almost like carrying coals to Newcastle to indorse her. Her voice is a magnificent volume of contralto power and compass, to which she adds the rare gift of being a bewitchingly accomplished actress. She is purely an American artist, and is without cavil or doubt, the best cantatrice upon the American stage. Brignoli is too well known for us to add to his long established reputation. It is his farewell tour, previous to his departure for Europe, where new conquests await him. Susini, who has the richest bass voice upon the stage of to-day, will be always a welcome visitor here, and Mancusi comes to us with a good reputation. We anticipate a splendid, although brief season.

McVicker's Theatre.—To-night is the last of Matilda Heron's engagement at McVicker's Theater, when she will appear in the favorite play of Aurora Floyd. The same play will also be performed in the afternoon.

Wood's Museum.—Uncle Tom's Cabin has been run for the past week at the Museum with decided success. The cast is a most excellent one. It will be repeated this afternoon and evening, on the former occasion for the more particular gratification of the juveniles.

Varieties.—Eleven stars have been shining at the Varieties for the past week, and will continue to do so for the approaching holiday week.

Aid for the Freedmen.

We gladly give place to the following correspondence. With regard to the action of Messrs. Ambrose & Jackson, we would say, "Go thou and do likewise."

Chicago, July 1, 1864.

Mrs. Major Booth:

Enclosed you will find fifty dollars for the benefit of the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers were massacred at Fort Pillow. Use it as your judgment may dictate; [illegible] for the welfare of the colored people. Hoping you will long be spared to labor [illegible], we remain

Sincerely your friends,
William Ambrose and Andrew Jackson, 91 South Clark street.

Messrs. Ambrose & Jackson:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars, your very liberal donation, which is but another evidence that colored people are capable of self-government, and willing to assist each other. I saw this fully demonstrated in Washington, where the largest tax-payers are colored men, and I was surprised at the great bond of sympathy existing between the freedman and the liberated slave; and believe me, my friends, that inasmuch as it has pleased God, the Giver of all good gifts, to take from me my brave husband, I shall deem it a noble duty to devote my devoted life to the interests of that oppressed race he died to save, and my only pursuit shall be to ameliorate their unhappy condition, and teach our brave boys how to avenge their heroic leader and fallen comrades. With many good wishes for a continuance of your wealth and prosperity, I remain

Sincerely your friend, Mrs. Maj. Booth.

Illegality of Horse Racing.—An interesting case was decided in the Circuit Court yesterday, in which Kiren Cash sued Bryan Wadden for $100, which the plaintiff alleged he had advanced to the defendant at his request, upon the result of a race, which was run by the plaintiff's horse, lent to and backed by the defendant for the amount claimed. The defendant denied that he requested from the plaintiff the loan of the money.

The point made by the defense upon which the case was decided, was that admitting the money to have been advanced by Cash to Wadden for the purpose of the race, yet under the laws of this State there could be no recovery. The Court held that under the law of England, from which the law of the State was framed, and the construction given to the English law, horse racing was gambling and the plaintiff could not therefore recover the amount. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant.

Court Record.

United States Circuit and District Courts—*Before Drummond, J.—Chancery.*

558. Titteworth vs Sherman et al. Demurrer to bill overruled and bill amended. Defendant has leave to answer, &c.
564. Stafford vs Dodge et al. Referred to Master to take proofs, &c.

Common Law.

— U. S. A. vs John Brass. Motion to vacate forfeiture of recognizance.

Circuit Court of Cook County—*Before Williams, J.—Common Law—*

561. Sawyer vs Krouse. Verdict for plaintiff.
512. Brown vs Lee et al. Continued.
224. Furney vs the Western Transportation Co. Dismissed.
563. Reeve vs Walter. Dismissed.
586. Outhwaite vs Hubbard. Dismissed.
604. O'Reilly vs Mackin. Dismissed.
496. Sullivan vs Dempsey. Dismissed.
635. Bush vs Sherman et al. Continued.
1061. Flemming vs Rothgarber. Dismissed.
581. Page et al vs Putnam et al. Continued.
669. Huck vs Myer. Dismissed.

Chancery.

615. Underwood et al vs City of Chicago. Decree entered.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lecture and Festival.—The Olivet Baptist Church of Chicago, composed of many of our best colored citizens, intend on next Tuesday evening to have a lecture and festival, in Metropolitan Hall, which has been secured for the occasion.

The object of the church is to add to their sinking fund for purchasing a lot upon which to erect a new place of worship. The building at present occupied is entirely too small to accommodate the number crowding there, as the result of a revival and in addition the incoming of large numbers of freed people of the Baptist persuasion.

The Committee has been fortunate in securing the services of the well known Howard Day, M. D., who is well known as one of the foremost colored men of the nation. As a lecturer, he is admitted to stand in the front rank. The New York *Tribune* speaks of his efforts in that city as "learned and eloquent."

The arrangements for the festival will be all that can be desired.

We trust that our citizens will come forward to assist this praiseworthy effort on the part of our colored citizens. The Pastor of the church is Rev. R. De Baptiste.

We omitted to state that Rev. James N. Gloucester, an accredited colored Minister, and the President of the American Freedmen's Friend Society, will also be present at the lecture and take part in the proceedings.

Excursion to Kenosha.—Those who wish to visit the country on the coming Fourth of July will find the trip to Kenosha a pleasant one. Kenosha is one of the most beautiful cities within reach of Chicago, and abounds in pleasant drives and shady parks. The people of that city are in advance of the people of Chicago in the way of celebrations. They are to have an oration, a dinner in the Park, and fireworks in the evening. The price of the tickets for the round trip is $1.65. The time of departure can be learned from our advertising columns.

Excursion.—The Cleaverville Congregational Church will give a Fourth of July excursion to Cleaverville, on Monday. Trains will leave the Illinois Central Depot at 6:35, 9:00, 12:00, 2:00, and 4:00, returning to Chicago at seasonable hours. The best of ice cream, strawberries, lemonade, cake, &c., can be obtained in the grove near the station. The managers are determined to have a good time, and will use their utmost endeavors to secure the same for all who go with them.

Erring Women's Refuge.—The regular Board meeting of the managers of the "Chicago Refuge" will be held this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association.

Special Notice.—All non-commissioned officers and privates of the 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry are hereby requested to assemble at Turner's Hall this (Saturday) evening, July 2d, 1864, at 8 P. M. for the purpose of organizing a committee to attend to special business connected with the enlisted men of that regiment.

Leo Miller will conclude his course of lectures at Metropolitan Hall Sunday, July 3d, speaking at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Subjects—Morning discourse, "Inspiration and the bible;" evening, the speaker's experience in Spiritualism, pro and con.

The public are invited. Seats free.
jy1-m238-3t

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Dr. James Hunter on Chronic Catarrh.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

Chronic Catarrh, like asthma and consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of means of relief within our reach, or from the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature; for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the materia medica, solids, fluids, and gases, and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed, because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied by squirting a little warm water up the nose, and prescribing an alterative by the stomach, which, of course, does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation in greatest intensity in the nasal membrane also involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose only.

The course I have pursued, with invariable success, is as follows: A mild astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled two or three times a day, from the inhaling instrument described in a former letter, the patient being careful to exhale through the nostrils. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower the nostrils with a solution adapted to the condition of the membrane by a silver showering syringe which I have had constructed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat, and then the curved part is turned up behind the curtain of the palate, and a jet of the solution is thrown against every side of the posterior nares at the same time. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications, even little children submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment I have been able to break up the most inveterate Chronic Catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been that I doubt if it will fail in one case out of one hundred when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately Catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect, by both physicians and patients, until it is lost sight of in the disastrous consequences to which it gives rise; we know that it exists in a greater or less degree in all forms of pulmonary disease, that it usually exists before symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of those "colds in the head" which become practically known to most of us two or three times a year. We regard Catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and do not believe we can by any other means, so effectually guard the lungs from disease, as by cutting off the Catarrh affection.

Your obedient servant,
James Hunter, M. D.

The writer of the above letter may be consulted personally or by letter daily, at his office No. 88 Washington street, Chicago, on all diseases of the chest, embracing Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Heart Disease, to which branch of his profession his practice is exclusively confined. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily. july2-m349-1t

To All Who Use Liquor.

Citizens of the Western States.

WOLFE'S
SCHIEDAM
AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

As a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and other western and southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and therefore the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while travelling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession, and Hospital Surgeons, U. S. A.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer,
Nos. 18 & 22 Beaver street, New York.

J. H. Reed & Co. .... Chicago.
David Nicholson .... St. Louis.
Suire, Eckstein & Co. .... Cincinnati.
Agents.

ALSO FOR SALE:
2,000 cases old Madeira Wine,
2,000 cases old Sherry Wine,
2,000 cases old Port Wine,
2,500 cases old Cognac Brandy.

Imported expressly for medical and private use. For sale below the present cost of importation.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, New York.
je6-b502-13t 2 w 3m

A Pressing Want Supplied.—A large class of unfortunates are to be found in every large city who have been made the victims of designing men and women, and having once strayed from the path of virtue, have contracted diseases of a painful nature, for the cure of which they are afraid to consult their family physician, and they suffer on for months or perhaps years, the disease constantly increasing in virulence till the poor sufferer becomes a burden, and death is prayed for as the only means of relief. If such persons do muster up sufficient courage to visit some one for the sake of consultation, they usually fall into the hands of advertising quacks, who are possessed of more assurance than learning, and marked for their rapacity rather than their honesty. In the hands of these harpies the poor victim is dragged to death, and what with the effects of the so-called medicine, and the inevitable progress of the disease, the last faint ray of hope departs, reason is unseated, the body is a mere wreck, and the sufferer [illegible].

It is to this class that Dr. Bigelow, No. 179 Clark street, is calculated to be of special service. Convinced in early life that a wider field of real usefulness to suffering humanity was here opened than that found in any other domain of the learned profession, he resolved to devote his life to the task of alleviating the sorrows of this hitherto helpless class. Laying a solid substratum of general medical knowledge, by a thorough course of study in one of the best colleges on this continent, he then voluntarily dedicated years of [illegible] under the best specialists of the world, an intimate and thorough knowledge of private and chronic diseases, in all their multitudinous manifestations, and the ability to cope with them triumphantly in all stages, phases and degrees of virulence. How well he succeeded in this endeavor his practice in Chicago will best tell. During the but little more than two years that Dr. Bigelow has been among us he has gained hosts of friends and cured thousands of patients. His practice is daily increasing, and those who have once experienced his skill, fail not to speak of it to their afflicted friends. It is pleasant to be able to record [illegible] reliable, skillful, and safe. His advent here supplied a want long felt and often deplored. While others have visited the city, and after a few short weeks of puffing, have left for parts unknown, Dr. Bigelow, at his office, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, has witnessed an increase of business each month since his arrival. jy2-m322-1t

Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, and now of 84 Randolph street, is meeting with the greatest success in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial and blood diseases. Dr. James uses no mercury, iodide potassia, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutralizer—a positive cure.

Spermatorrhea and Impotence cured, and full vigor restored, without inconvenience or exposure. Separate rooms and private stairs and exits, and all consultations confidential.

What Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University, of Baltimore, and previously professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans *Southern Messenger* (a medical journal), says of Dr. James:

"Dr. James.—While humanity continues to be infirm and man is prone to err, the consequences of imprudence or crime are apparent, and when these consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrong-doer, he must seek relief from the misery thus entailed. And the man who devotes his life and talents to the relief of this species of human suffering is not less a philanthropist than he who seeks to relieve any other affliction to which man is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of disease enumerated in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press, which have been quoted in his card, speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet and observant practitioner."

Dr. James' office and parlors are 84 Randolph street, (up stairs), between State and Dearborn streets.

Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.
jy2-m331-1t

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston *Christian Freeman*: We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.
je28-b966-Tu,Th&Sat-6w

Teeth Like Pearls and Breath of Sweetness.—Obtained by the use of that popular Dentifrice, Fragrant "Sozodont," a composition of the choicest and purest ingredients, the three most important requisites, cleanliness, efficacy and convenience being present in the highest possible degree of perfection. It removes all disagreeable odors, scurf and tartarous adhesions, insuring a pearl like whiteness to the teeth; gives tone to the breath and a cool, delicate, aromatic fragrance to the mouth, which makes it really a toilet luxury. Sold by Druggists everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle.
je28-b999-3t-TuThSat

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillen Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy1-m234-3m

Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility.—There is not a medicine that we know of which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Tonic for loss of appetite, nervousness and debility, and is warranted to effect a permanent cure of the worst cases of indigestion or dyspepsia. For sale by druggists and by E. Scovil, wholesale agent, 78 Randolph street, Chicago.

The Throat.—Families would do well to keep always at home a box of Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple but most marvellously efficacious specific for affections of the throat, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, bronchial troubles, etc. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.—*Monthly Magazine.*

Notice.—I *warrant* a perfect cure in every case of diseased Eyes, Ears, Throat and Lungs, Cancers and other Tumors, if strict adherence is paid to my instruction, (*or forfeit $1,000 in case of failure on my part.*)

Office 149 South Clark street. P. O. Box 2156, Chicago. D. Maceae, M. D.
je28-k948-6td-1tw

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address
Bryant & Stratton,
jun21k235-1M, D & W. Chicago, Ill.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street. Box 5863. je3-h612-1m

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. je10-k540-6f

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

Friday Evening, July 1, 1864.

The reaction has come at last. This evening at the Sherman House there was quite an old-fashioned panic in the general produce markets, caused by the receipts of private dispatches stating that it was reported that the gold bill had been repealed, and quoting gold in New York at $2.16@2.25, with a strong downward tendency. As was to be expected under such intelligence, the holders of produce became exceedingly anxious to turn their property into greenbacks, and there was an immediate scramble to sell—just as great as there was to buy when gold was reported at 275@280 in the early part of the day. Of course there were many grave countenances, (for the losses must have been heavy and severe), but notwithstanding all this, the expression was general,—"I'm glad of it—our greenbacks are worth more, and it is better for the country."

As the evening wore on rumors were plenty that gold had fallen to 196@199, and it was reported as low as 195. These rumors, however, could not be traced to any reliable source.

Flour in the afternoon was in active demand, and we note sales of 500 brls "Brilliant" (St. Louis white winter extra) at $11.75—probably the highest price ever paid in this market; 100 brls "Central City" white winter at $10.50; and 800 brls "Great Western" Peoria red winter extra, at $10.00. As a matter of course, these sales could not have been repeated at less than a decline of $0.50@1.00 after the receipt of the news of the decline in gold.

Wheat rose in the afternoon to as high as $2.07 for No 1, and $2.02 for No 2, and gradually fell back 2@3c ⅌ bushel before six o'clock. In the evening at the Sherman House, the market opened quite firm, and some sales of No 1 Spring were made at $1.98@2.00 for No 1, and $1.96@2.00 for No 2; but as soon as the evening dispatches were received, it dropped back at once to $1.95 for No 1, and $1.92 for No 2—rallying slightly till it reached $2.01 for No 1, and $1.94 for No 2—closing quiet at $1.98 and $1.95. About 200,000 bushels were sold as follows: 2,000 bu No 1 Spring (early) at $2.06; 1,000 bu do at $2.05; 6,000 bu do (after the news) at $1.95; 14,000 bu do at $1.97; 12,000 bu do at $1.98; 10,000 bu do at $1.99; 15,000 bu do at $2.00; 2,000 bu do at $2.01; 3,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.96; 11,000 bu No 2 Spring (early) at $1.98; 5,000 bu do at $1.95; 2,000 bu do (after the news) at $1.92; 20,000 bu do at $1.93; 3,000 bu do at $1.95½; 28,000 bu do at $1.94, closing steady and quiet at $1.98 for No 1 and $1.95 for No 2. From the highest to the lowest price paid to-day for No 1 Spring, there is a range of 13c per bushel, and on No 2 Spring of 11c per bushel.

Corn in the afternoon was active and buoyant, and prices were run up as high as $1.35@1.39 for No 1, and $1.38 for No 1, with sales of about 75,000 bushels. In the evening, after the receipt of the news, the market became panic stricken, and No 1 Corn fell back almost immediately to $1.27, rallying to $1.29 and closing at $1.28. The sales amounted to about 120,000 bushels, as follows:—5,000 bu No 1 Corn in store at $1.31½; 20,000 bu do at $1.31; 12,000 bu No 2 do in store at $1.27; 22,000 bu do at $1.28; 40,000 bu do at $1.28½; 25,000 bu do at $1.29.

Oats also fell 3@4c ⅌ bushel under the influence of gold. Sales were:—2,000 bu No 1 Oats, (early) at 84c; 5,000 bu do at 79½c; 15,000 bu do at 79c; 1,000 bu do at 78½c; 900 bu No 2 Oats at 76c—market closing quiet and nominal at 79c for No 1.

Highwines in the afternoon were somewhat stronger than at the close of 'Change,—mainly in consequence of the receipts of the news that Fessenden had been appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and because he is understood to be opposed to the policy of taxing stocks on hand. The sales, however were light, at $1.60@1.62. In the evening the market opened tolerably firm, but owing to the receipt of dull news from New York, it closed dull. The sales during the evening were light, as follows: 100 brls city at $1.60; 400 brls country at $1.67; 200 brls do at $1.62; and 100 brls do at $1.63—closing nominal at about $1.55@1.57.

Provisions were quiet, and the only transaction reported was a sale of 1,300 brls of good city-packed Mess Pork at $40.00. Lard was offered at 17c, without buyers.

Salt was dull. A cargo of new Fine afloat was offered at $3.45, without takers.

St. Louis Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
St. Louis, Friday Evening, July 1.

Money—A light traffic is going on in gold, at a premium in close range of the New York quotations. The rates of early transactions this morning were 145@146 premium buying, and 158@158 premium selling. Later dispatches from New York report the premium at 150 ⅌ cent, and the market much excited. The same feeling prevails, and rates are unsettled. We quote silver at 130@140 premium buying, and 145 premium selling.

Tobacco—Higher and excited. All grades advanced largely. Details not received from the warehouses on account of heavy sales.

Flour—Higher, with sales small. Sales: 200 brls XX at $9.62½; 200 brls XX at $9.60; 200 brls do at $9.50; 100 brls super at $1.50.

Grain—Wheat higher. Sales comprise 330 sacks extra choice on private terms; 812 do choice at $2.05@2.12½; 246 sacks fall at $1.80. Oats advanced and somewhat excited; we note sales of 680 sacks in store at $1.06; 1,366 do at $1.03@1.05; 3,307 do at $1. Corn advanced; sales of 314 sacks white at $1.43@1.45; 538 do yellow at $1.41; 1,600 do mixed at $1.40@1.38. Rye active; sales of 200 sacks in lots at $1.58.

Whisky—Rather weak, with sales of 100 brls at $1.77; 50 do at $1.77; 50 do at $1.76.

Groceries—Sugar tends to a still further advance. Coffee steady at 48@50c ⅌ lb for fair to prime Rio. Sugar very stiff at 19@20c ⅌ lb for common to prime Louisiana plantation. Molasses at $1.10 ⅌ gallon.

Milwaukee Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Milwaukee, Friday Evening, July 1.

Flour—Little or nothing doing.

Grain—Wheat—receipts 36,000 bu. Market excited and irregular, and closing 10c higher. Sales this morning were 2,500 bu No 1 spring in store at $2.10@2.12½. Sales on 'Change:—34,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $2.12@2.20; 10,000 bu do, delivered Tuesday, at $2.17@2.20; 6,000 bu do, buyers' option all next week, at $2.17.

LATER.

Grain—Wheat—The market this afternoon and evening is very much unsettled. Sales since 'Change were 20,000 bu No 1 spring at $2.00@2.05—closing dull at the Newhall House at $2.07. Oats unchanged, with sales of 5 cars in store at 80c. Corn quiet, with sales of 7 cars in store at $1.27. Rye and barley—nothing doing.

Wool—Coming in freely, but no large transactions here. Market very firm at 90c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Detroit, Friday evening, July 1.
Up—Props Merchant, Buffalo; Brig Commerce; Bark Gerrit Smith; M. Scott, Milwaukee.
Down—None.
Wind—South.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Bridgeport, Friday, July 1—6 P. M.

Cleared—Resolute, Athens; D. Ross, do; B. F. Gale, do; Advance, do; Neptune, Ottawa; Peter and Paul, Ottawa; M. L. Adams, do; [illegible] Clyde, Ottawa, [illegible] Morris.

Arrived—S. A. Douglas, Au Sable, [illegible] Lockport, [illegible] Lasalle, [illegible] Alonzo Leach, Lasalle, [illegible] Wing, Lasalle, corn [illegible] from Peter and Paul; Carondelet, Lasalle, [illegible].

New York Market.
New York, Friday Evening, July 1.

Cotton—[illegible] middling uplands.
Flour—[illegible] for extra state; [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio.
Whisky—[illegible].
(Here the line failed.)

MARRIED.

In St. Andrew's Church, Farm Ridge, Ill., June 30th, by the Rev. H. T. Hiester, the Rev. CHARLES A. GILBERT, Rector of Christ Church, Joliet, and Miss HENRIETTA CLARK, of Farm Ridge.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th ult., ARTHUR, youngest son of Julius and Caroline Dyrenfurth, aged 13 months and 15 days.

On Thursday, the 30th of June, 1864, of consumption, at her father's residence in Battle Creek, Mich., MARY DELL, wife of Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., of this city, aged 36 years.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of Mr. Thompson, on Twenty-Second street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Italian Opera for Two Nights Only!

Signor Brignoli's Farewell to America.

McVicker & Myers respectfully inform their patrons and the admirers of the Opera that at an immense expense they have engaged the following eminent lyric artists for TWO GRAND OPERATIC PERFORMANCES:

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Prima Donna and Contralto.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, Primo Tenore.
SIGNOR MANCUSI, Primo Baritone.
SIGNOR SUSINI, Basso Profundo.
MME. ZAPUCCI, Second Soprano.
SIGS. LOCATELLI and NARDINI, Second Bassos.

Who will appear on Thursday and Friday, July 7th and 8th, in the following Operas, under the Musical Direction of Sig. Bergmann.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 7th, Rossini's famous Comic Opera,

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, in her admirable role of .... Rosina.
Signor Brignoli, in his famous rendition of .... Count Almaviva.
Signor Mancusi, in his great role of .... Figaro.
Signor Susini, in his world-renowned part of .... Doctor Bartolo.
Signor Locatelli .... Don Basilio.
Signor Nardini .... The Officer.
Mme. Zapucci .... Bertha.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 8th, Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera of

DON PASQUALE.

By the above eminent artists.

PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents. Secured seats 25 cents extra. Box of seats for both nights will commence at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 5, at the Box Office of the Theatre.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. .... Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.

SATURDAY, July 2d, Grand Matinee at 1½ o'clock. Admission 25c to all parts of the house. AFTERNOON and EVENING will be presented the immensely successful Drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

the cast embracing the entire strength of the great Star Company.

☞ Monday, July 4th, two grand performances.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $5 and $8. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

☞ The great MUSEUM, with its over 250,000 Curiosities! The Invisible Lady! The enormous American Giantess, 7 feet high and weighing over 500 pounds! will appear nightly. Miss Amer, 21 years old and 34 inches high! the finest small lady in the world.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker and Myers .... Managers.

Last appearance of the great Actress,

MATILDA HERON,

Who will appear this AFTERNOON and EVENING in the great play of

AURORA FLOYD,
OR, THE SHADOW OF A LIFE,

received on its first representation with unusual delight. Each performance a grand dance by M'lle Augusta. Admission to the Matinee only 25c.

☞ Monday, Fourth of July, two Grand Performances—in the Afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Evening at the usual time.

☞ First appearance of Miss RACHEL JOHNSON.

VARIETY THEATRE,
113 and 115 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Sole Lessees and Managers.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

11 NEW STARS 11

Are engaged and will appear prior to July 4th.

Monday evening, June 27th, first appearance of MISS FANNIE THOMPSON, The beautiful Danseuse.

ENGAGEMENT OF MONS. MARTINI CHIRISKI, Wire Performer, Juggler and Ventriloquist, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Thursday evening, June 30th, first appearance of Miss LOUISE BOULETTE, the charming Danseuse.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clk.
SCALE OF PRICES:—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

BRYAN HALL.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,

Pronounced the best company that has ever appeared in this city.

Entire Change To-Night.

MONDAY, FOURTH OF JULY. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, AT METROPOLITAN HALL, in consequence of Bryan Hall being previously engaged.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock. In the evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MONDAY EVENING, at Martine's "Chicago Dancing Academy," there will be a

GRAND BALL,

in honor of "the day we celebrate." Good music and a pleasant party are the promises of the occasion.

MELM'S GARDEN.—Saturday Evening, Sunday Evening and Monday, On the Glorious Fourth. Brilliant music, excellent refreshments, pleasant company, no disturbance, and a very moderate use of fire-works. This Garden is a true home for lovers of classic and pleasant enjoyments.
T. J. KADISH, Proprietor.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

New and Second-Hand Furniture, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block.

FURNITURE, &c.—A large and general variety.

TOBACCO—50 boxes choice fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, "Garden City Brand," from one of the best manufacturers in Louisville, Ky. 20 caddies Plug Chewing Tobacco. 10 m. Cigars.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, MAPS, INSTRUMENTS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 108 & 110 CASS STREET.

The entire Furniture of a School Room, consisting of Desks, Tables, Seats, Benches, Chairs, Black Boards, Maps, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Geographical, Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments, &c., &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE SALE OF

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE,

CONSISTING OF

Trunks, Black Bags, Carpet Bags, Valises, German Chests, Tool Chests, Boxes, Bundles, Bags, Bedding, Coats, Shawls, Umbrellas, Parasols, Guns, &c., &c.

For description and particulars see small posters.

The above property will be sold at public auction at the Freight Depot of the Michigan Central Railroad in Chicago, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1864, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Excursions.

GRAND 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION

AT EVANSTON,

In Behalf of the Sanitary Commission.

Exercises in the University Grove at 10:30 A. M., consisting of an Oration, short addresses by distinguished citizens, and Reading of the Declaration of Independence. Reader, Prof. O. Marcy; Orator, O. H. Tiffany, D. D. Refreshments will be furnished.

Cars leave Milwaukee Depot at 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., at reduced fares. The Gravel Road is in good order for all who choose to drive out.

GRAND PLEASURE

EXCURSION ON THE LAKE

JULY FOURTH.

Two first class vessels, accompanied by two powerful tugs, will leave the foot of State street, July 4th, at 9 o'clock a. m., and return in the evening. Refreshments of all kinds on board.

For passage apply on board, at foot of State street. Tickets for the round trip one dollar.

The National Brass Band is engaged.

CHAS. D. SAMPLE, Agent.

THE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH

AND SABBATH SCHOOL

WILL GO ON THEIR

ANNUAL EXCURSION

To the beautiful grounds at

GENEVA,

Saturday Next, July 2d.

Cars will leave Wells street depot at a quarter before nine. Plenty of cars, and a glorious time. Tickets can be obtained at [illegible].

AYMAR CHASSERIAU,
129 NORTH WATER STREET,
Agent for KAINSEVAIN BROS. celebrated

CALIFORNIA WINES,

Which he offers for sale by the case.

ALSO,
CLARETS—From ordinary to highest grades.
BRANDIES—From ordinary to highest grades.
CHAMPAGNES—[illegible]
OLIVE OILS.

And invites the attention of purchasers to his samples.

For Sale

FOR SALE—One spring truck and one dray and harness. Inquire of FRY & HOLMES, 31 State street.

FOR SALE—A nice pair of young greyhounds, brought here from the South, are for sale at No. 189 North Wells st.

FOR SALE—Eating and drinking saloon, cheap for cash. Containing also two rooms up stairs suitable to live in. Apply at No. 364 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, the stock, fixtures and furniture of a fruit and confectionery store in one of the best locations in the city. The proprietor having made arrangements with another party, relative to the establishing of a business on a larger scale, will be obliged to sell at once. No. 114 State street, near corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—A nice family carriage, for one or two horses. Also set of double harness. Address Box 2033, Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—One 42 inch boiler with two flues, in good order. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a retail grocery store now doing a good business, in one of the best locations in the city. Good reasons given for selling. Will be sold on fair terms for cash only. Address "Store," Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Flour, Feed and Produce Store, in one of the best locations in Chicago. Small capital only required. Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—A double gear, brick or stone Derrick, new and complete. Also, an upright portable horse power Tubular Boiler, in good order. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first rate young Bay Horse, suited to a heavy buggy or carry-all. [illegible] at Wright & Currier's stable, Michigan street, opposite North Market.

FOR SALE—A third-class Hotel, lease and furniture, situated in a good locality and doing a good business. Sickness only reason for selling. Address "HOTEL," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, a suit of furnished rooms and lease—in a central location. Address Post Office Box 3094, or call at No. 95 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines—one fifteen horse power and one ten horse power (second-hand), in first class running order. J. C. RICHARDS, 88 Washington St.

FOR SALE—A fine pair of Carriage Horses, one of the very best in the city, for sale at Morgan's Stable, Sherman House alley. Can be seen at any hour purchasers may appoint.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, [illegible] one of the best located Distilleries in the Northwest, all in good order, built new in 1863; capacity 300 bushels per day. Plenty of corn and other grain can be bought at the distillery, and also wood. For further particulars address J. S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—One half interest in the Galesburg Brick Mill, with three run of [illegible] fifty horse power engine and boilers, with all necessary machinery, in good running order. Will be sold at a bargain. Address B. F. HILL, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—One good second-hand three ton platform scale. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, in rear of 139 North Water st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Large Drug Business. An extensive drug house in one of the largest cities in this State is offered for sale, (on account of the illness of the owner.) It is a rare opportunity for an energetic business man. Inquire of FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents. Canvassers and discharged soldiers can now have constant employment selling our new and useful articles. [illegible] Only small capital required, and terms guaranteed. For catalogue and terms address RICE & CO., Manufacturers, 127 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—A Traveling Agent. One acquainted with the Druggists through Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. None but those who can come well recommended need apply. Address P. O. Box 466, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Teachers to sell by subscription, during their summer vacation, a new and important work we now have in preparation, and which will soon be ready. Such of the above class as desire pleasant and profitable employment during the summer months, united with valuable discipline that cannot be obtained in the schools, will do well to address us for particulars. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 131 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an instrument and full instructions, by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness in a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and country rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, care 200 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A few energetic, reliable men can find steady and profitable employment in canvassing for the "Pictorial Gallery of Animated Nature," by Rev. J. Bingley—one splendid volume, royal octavo, 1,200 pages, printed and illustrated with 1,000 spirited and accurate engravings. Sold only by traveling agents. Exclusive territory given. For terms apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Live men from all parts of the United States, to engage in a pleasant and profitable business, requiring a capital of from $15 to $100. It may be sold to nearly every family, and pays good agents from $12 to $100 per week. Please call at 148 South Clark street, Room 14, up-stairs, or address P. O. 3337, Drawer, Chicago, Illinois, inclosing 25 cents for particulars.

WANTED—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents wanted for the following new Books: Gov. Raymond's History of Lincoln's Administration, Gen. Grant and his Campaigns, Star of Bethlehem, and Indian Massacre in Minnesota. Specimen copies of any of the above sent by mail on receipt of $1.50. For terms of agencies call at room No. 11, Methodist Church Block, or address, with stamp, O. C. GIBBS, P. O. Drawer 6062, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell our Books, Maps, Engravings, Prize Packages, and other goods on which Agents are making money very rapidly on a small capital, and with no risk. We offer extraordinary inducements to agents. Circulars sent free. Address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Life of Gen. Grant, with his military career both in Mexico and the present Rebellion. President Lincoln Administration Agents' Campaign Document. Price $1.25; Life of President Lincoln, the Pioneer Boy, $1.25, and a long list of other very popular works. For catalogue and terms enclose stamp to WM. H. POST, Box 4125, or call at Uhlich Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6162, Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from.

WANTED—Agents to sell our Photographic Albums. These Albums are got up in the highest style of art, and find rapid sale. We have also a large assortment of engravings, card photographs, also a silver war map just published. Send for circulars to C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 and 184 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling and Local Agents. For men of enterprise we have an agency which will pay from $10 to $25 per day. The best selling prize packages ever introduced and other articles in great demand. Send for circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 and 184 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; OR, LIFE OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. Do not fail to send for circular. The sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book. E. R. LANDON, wholesale agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The engravings are by Sartain. This work is now too well and favorably known to need comment. Also, agents for the popular Army Book, Chronicles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. A humorous and highly interesting work, on which agents are remarkably successful. Price $1.25. Send for circulars and full particulars to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 131 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents can positively make $250 per month. Very little capital required. The best two thread Family Sewing Machine ever made. [illegible] Circulars sent free on application to D. A. SLACK, Western General Agt. P. O. Box 1277, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county to sell "Gov. Raymond's History of the Administration of President Lincoln," "General Grant and his Campaigns," "Mitchell's New General Atlas," and "Stebbins' Eighty Years' Progress of the United States." [illegible] J. M. WHIDDEN, No. 130 Washington st., cor. Clark, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 2984.

WANTED—Agents and Booksellers. Raymond's History of the Administration of President Lincoln [illegible] Life of General Grant at same price. Canvassers wanted everywhere to sell these and other popular works. Address CLARK & CO., 84 Washington st., P. O. Box 1731, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—200 active, intelligent agents wanted to sell the great Natural Weather Indicator, an article everybody wants. Thousands already testify to its usefulness. [illegible] Pleasant business. Ready sale. No competition. Send stamp for circular. Address SAMUEL PIKE, No. 11 Portland Block, Chicago. P. O. Box 298.

WANTED—Agents, Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens for marking all fabrics without a preparation. [illegible] E. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Four of Uncle Sam's fun-loving boys wish to correspond with as many Northern ladies as may respond. Object, fun, improvement of leisure time, [illegible] after this cruel war is over. Address [illegible] Indiana, via Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two gay and festive young men wish to correspond with an unlimited number of young ladies. [illegible] P. O. Drawer No. 27, Mishawaka, Ind.

Lost.

LOST—$100 Reward. Lost, July 1st, at Campbell & Dailey's wood yard, [illegible].

LOST—A wallet, containing $147 [illegible].

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A Stock Farm, 160 acres, [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 128 Clark street.

Wants.

WANTED—To lease or purchase a small Cottage, with or without [illegible]. South Division preferred. Address W. S., P. O. drawer 6636.

WANTED—Every one to know that they can have a splendid set of Teeth [illegible] at the Dental Rooms of [illegible] BABCOCK, 82 Washington street.

WANTED—Immediately, on the South or West Side, a furnished room for a single gentleman, without board. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a retail Dry Goods business, by an experienced salesman, or as assistant book-keeper. Address "J H M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good Woman Cook, for a first class Hotel in the country. To one who is competent, the best of wages will be paid, and a permanent situation given. For particulars apply at the Matteson House immediately.

WANTED—A young lady that is competent to teach in the modern branches of an English education. [illegible] "A," P. O. Box 1538, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent a room where a small amount of steam power can be had. South side preferred. [illegible] Chicago, giving location, etc.

WANTED—Clerks, book keepers, salesmen, porters, clerks to grocery, dry goods stores, traveling agents, clerks on steamboats and railroads, brakemen, and others desiring situations should apply at THE ADVERTISING AGENCY, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible]

WANTED—Two heavy horses or mares, not over seven years old. [illegible] "J T," Tribune office.

WANTED—An experienced business man, with good city references, [illegible] to make an engagement with a grocery or commission house to travel on commission or otherwise. Address "Business," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a competent bookkeeper, with city references, [illegible]. Salary no object until fairly tried. Address "Book keeper," Tribune office.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced practical bookkeeper. [illegible]

WANTED—A Cash business with from $2,000 to $5,000 of stock, or would buy a part interest in some paying business in city or country. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A business man, who has $400 to loan. [illegible] P. O. Box 1476.

WANTED—A Partner. A gentleman, who for years has devoted himself [illegible] EDWARD C., P. O. box 1806.

WANTED—Two first-class Iron moulders at Cooley & Brecker's Shop, No.'s 28 and 30 Griswold street. Good wages and steady employment will be given.

WANTED—A competent German apothecary, who speaks English, wants a situation in a drug store. Country preferred. Address for particulars P. O. Box 1787.

WANTED—To purchase, a drug store in some flourishing town on the Illinois Central Railroad. Address "D.," P. O. Box [illegible] full particulars.

WANTED—Information. Irving Fitzgerald O'Neil [illegible] street, New York, he will hear of something to his advantage. [M. L.]

WANTED—A second hand Safe, medium size. Apply at 169 South Clark st., or address Box 5490, Chicago, P. O.

WANTED—6 Carpenters wanted. Inquire of JOHN MYERS, [illegible] 80 Aberdeen street, between Adams and Jackson.

WANTED—An engine, either stationary or portable, of from 5 to 10 horse power. One that has been used will answer, if in good repair. Inquire at 44 Franklin st., or address Box 1882.

WANTED—A good Brass Moulder. Steady employment and good wages. Inquire at 138 and 140 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Information. Perry Harris, who calls himself Perry Morris, son of Thomas W. Harris, of Shelbyville, [illegible] 15 years, left his father's residence [illegible] without his knowledge or consent. [illegible] 188 South Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 2,000 Laborers. [illegible] Also, 1,000 Teamsters. [illegible] For further information inquire at the Government Office, 132½ South Water street, Chicago. [illegible] BABCOCK, Government Agent.

WANTED—First class Actors and Actresses for the new Cairo Theatre, which will open on the 18th of July. [illegible] Cairo, Ill., stating line of business.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Ten 20 acre blocks, six miles west of the city. [illegible] Call on T. F. BALDWIN, 104 [illegible] Room No. 9.

FOR SALE.—I have sixteen of the most eligibly situated Building lots in the South Division—all high, dry, well drained, [illegible]. A rare opportunity for those seeking homes in a good neighborhood. [illegible] T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 104 Randolph street, Room No. 9, third story.

FOR SALE FOR Greenbacks, or exchanged for personal property, [illegible] of city limits, on the line of horse railway. [illegible] J. H. CLARK, P.O. box [illegible].

FOR SALE.—A Farm, 75 acres, 1½ miles southeast of the village of Lodi, Kane county, Illinois. [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, [illegible] Clark street.

FOR SALE.—A Farm, 200 acres, all fenced and cross fenced. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm, 160 acres, a choice piece of land. [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 128 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. [illegible] BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—A neat, well built and convenient story-and-a-half cottage, pleasantly located. [illegible]

FOR SALE—South Water street and other Business Property at a bargain. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison streets. Also in Duncan's and Ogden's additions. [illegible] Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—I wish to rent a comfortably furnished house in a good location on the horse cars. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

TO RENT—A furnished front room to rent, without board, [illegible] street.

TO RENT—The Lake View House and furniture. [illegible] Apply to JAMES H. REES, [illegible] street.

TO RENT—Or for sale, a two-story house on Washington street. [illegible] F. STARK, 124 Randolph street.

TO RENT—A furnished room without board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private house on Third avenue. Address, name in full, P. O. Box 3357.

TO RENT—A desirable House in the West Division. [illegible] Apply to D. B. DRISCOLL, [illegible] (up stairs) Rooms 1 and 5.

TO RENT—Basement and Vault, 25 by 40, corner of Lake and State streets, excellent location for a Restaurant or for a wholesale jobbing produce, &c. For terms apply at 84 Lake street.

TO RENT—The five story Store, 147 South Water street. [illegible] WILLIAM G. DOW, 31 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—One room with board, can be obtained at No. 83 [illegible].

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives seeking pleasant rooms and board, can be accommodated at moderate prices. [illegible]

BOARDING—Unfurnished rooms suitable for gentleman and lady, with board. [illegible]

BOARDING—One room with board, suitable for a gentleman and [illegible] two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A suit of [illegible].

BOARDING.—A [illegible].

BOARDING.—A [illegible].

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WE

Office, No. 51 Clark Stre

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBU

[illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Ch

Chicago Tribun

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The situation in Virginia is grow
and more desperate to the rebels.
Dana telegraphed, Grant has got Le
throat, in other words, his commu
are cut off. A blow in the stomach
dangerous than a blow in the fa
Valley of the Shenandoah, and the
western Valley, and the Danville
central North Carolina and Georg
been the principal, if not only mea
ply to Lee's army. These valleys
cut off. Provisions cannot be
from them, and the railroad
been destroyed by Hunter.
ville road has been twice
will soon be of no service.
patches give full details of another
portent tapping. The raid of Gen.
the head of his own and Kautz's
cavalry on the Danville and Richm
way has been entirely successful.
ing the road at Burk's Station,
men, meeting with little oppositi
menced tearing up the rails and
them out of shape by
burning up the bridges for
tance of twenty miles in each
The cavalry also destroyed, for
the Petersburg and Lynchburg ro
crosses the Richmond and Danville
Station. They appear to have m
work of it. With headquarters at
General Wilson dispatched a brigad
ling, active, resolute rail-rippers o
the four roads. This blow at Lee's
nications is worth the win
a battle. The Danville
the most important one
rebel army leading into Richm
the Richmond roads are now
Grant's strategy is to attack the st
the rebs. He practised that tactics
burg with eminent success. It
he would bring Lee's army to
before long; from that to belie
stewed cat is but a street distanc
conditional surrender or precipita
dle very little distance beyond.
a few more reinforcements and he
the rebellion to death.

The gold market Saturday, both
at New York, was a creature
stance, with a very ambiguous
New York brokers telegraphed to
respondents here pretty early in th
there was no market in that city fo
cle, and that they had better sell
any balance they may have on ha
brokers here tried it on, bu
little headway at qu
The sellers greatly outnu
ers, and the market
220 with no buyers at the
The market in New York
closed weak at 233. It
went up to 250, and dropped
figures named above. It is
stood that the change in the
Finance has much to do with the
tions, with what advantage to the
condition of our country, time
monstrate.

Our dispatches and mail
interesting details of the
net, with numerous shrewd
Chase's resignation. Mr. Fessen
yet accepted his appointment, bu
sure upon him on the part of his
so strong that there is little dou
enter upon his duties at once.

A Louisville Copperhead, o
ley, on the 28th ult., address
and insolent note, telling
to procure the release, of
expressing the belief that
so, and would indorse
before twelve months w
ernor responds, calling
and advising him to keep within
ing the approaching dog days,
killed for his madness.

An erroneous impression
community that Gen. Ho
wounded in the late rep
Georgia. It was Gen.
er, who was wounded.
spared, and long may
rebels.

Elsewhere we print th
death of the gallant Col.
100th Illinois. He was killed in
pulse at Kenesaw Mountain, and
ried at Joliet to day. In his de
try loses a pure patriot and a
soldier.

Copious and refresh
various parts of the
few days. The farmers
joining at the prospect
part of their crops.

The gigantic iron-cl
first refused to move from
successfully launched in New
urday.

Closing of the Telegra
on the Fourth

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE,
July 2.—This office will be
next, 4th inst., from 10 a. m. t
anything of special importance
to 3 p. m. will be promptly se
letins.

Gen. Grant and the Pr

In commenting upon the
Gen. Grant, in a certain conti
ing the nomination for the
Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

We know that Gen. Grant
rily refused, in advance, an
Presidency. He replied to
seeking to learn his views
that, while the war lasted no
ment could take him volunt
present position, and that e
war come to a speedy concl
be the most ungrateful of me
Mr. Lincoln.

This declaration comes to
most trustworthy sources, an
conclusive proof that Gen.
decided not to enter the
And those who know him,
not apt to waver when he ha
mind one way or other.

We have received informati
oughly authentic source and
the whole matter at rest, sh
above is true in every respec

Death of Colonel Bartl
100th Illino

The gallant commander of
nois was killed in Georgia on
This news reached Joliet,
residence, on Wednesday las
confirmed by the following
H. Woodruff, Esq., from his
geon of the regiment. The
Bartleson reached Joliet
the funeral will take place
at half-past two o'clock.

[illegible]